

Phone 626. Box 1842  
**TRUSCOTT**  
**VAPOR LAUNCHES.**  
**THE NESBITT ELECTRIC CO.**  
33 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.  
Sales Agents for British Columbia.

# The Daily Colonist.

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1902.

VOL. LXXXVIII NO. 116

**\$6 per ton**  
**Household Coal**  
**Hall & Walker**  
100 Government Street. Phone 83

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

Save Your Watch by Wearing a CHAIN

Gents' Gold Filled Chains as low as \$1.00. Gents' Gun-metal and silver Chains as low as \$1.50. Prices you seldom see equalled.

Ladies' Long Gold Filled Chains as low as \$2.00. Ladies' Long Chains, Gun-metal and Silver as low as \$2.00.

It need not be an expensive one. We have cheap ones.

Challoner & Mitchell, Jewelers and Opticians, 47-49 Government Street.

## CHALLENGE CUPS

On Exhibition At

Four Crown Cup For Trap Shooting at Erskine, Wall & Co.  
Corby Cup For Horses at the Grotto.  
A. B. C. Cup For Boxing at Morton's.

TURNER, BEETON Co., Limited, Agents.

## PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, GLAZING

BY EXPERIENCED MECHANICS—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., Limited, 78 Fort St.

## 66 R 99 MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS

75c. TIN

ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., Cash Grocers

The Dominion Co-operative Home Building Association.

19 BROAD STREET.

The problem solved and proof given by a school boy that we get 3-5 of 1 per cent from contract holders.

We received a great many correct answers, the following being the first and winner of the \$5.00. Joseph B. Clearyne is:

"If I pay \$5.50 per month for 200 months I would pay \$1,100. The cost of the home is \$1,000, therefore the interest for 200 months (which is 16 years and 8 months) would be \$100; \$100 for 1 month would be 1-20, or \$100-50, or 1-2, per cent." Ans.—While the boy proves we receive but 3-5 of one per cent interest, we may add that this pays his rent as well. Compare with other companies, please.

The Largest Collection of Indian Baskets, Curiosities and Relics, Stone and Wood Totem Poles, Slats Inlaid Dishes, Moccasins, Chilkat Blankets, etc. E. C. ALASKA INDIAN BAZAAR, 49 Johnson Street.

POTATOES

75 cents per 100 lbs. Free Delivery. SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market.

JUST RECEIVED

The following lot of Birds, which are for sale at my place, Bins, Head, Jaws, etc., are: Mocking Birds, South African Parrots, one pure breed Irish Setter pup, also Angora Guinea Pigs, pure breed. New shipment of Prairie State Incubators, best in the world, also Chincoteek Bands. All at lowest market prices.

E. M. NODEK, No. 12 Store St.

PALMS

A large stock of fine plants from \$1.50 to \$15.00 each

FRANCIS THE FLORIST, City Store 104 Govt St., Phone 08. GREENHOUSE PHONE 219.

AT THE BANK EXCHANGE

You can get a big glass of PACIFIC BEER ONLY 5 CENTS.

This is the only imported beer to be had on draught in the city.

QUAMICHAN HOTEL

—DUNCANS.—

Reconstructed throughout, heated and newly furnished throughout. Heated by hot air-electric heat, bath, and all modern improvements. Sample rooms for modern comfort.

GOOD HUNTING AND FISHING.

H. NELSON, Prop.

## DRIFTED SNOW FLOUR

BEST FOR PASTRY

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.

R. P. RITHET & COMPANY, Ltd.  
AGENTS.

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.  
General Agents, Victoria, B. C.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:

IRON AND STEEL  
BUILDERS' HARDWARE  
LOGGERS' AND  
MINING SUPPLIES

IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS  
MECHANICS' TOOLS  
LAWN MOWERS, HOSHS  
GARDEN TOOLS

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

TELEPHONE 59 P. O. DRAWER 613.

These Are the Days of Fairs

Westminster, Victoria and others, but don't forget Hastie's Fair, and the bottom value they give. It is a fact that they give as good goods, better prices than any obtained elsewhere.

Hastie's Fair, 77 Government Street

J. A. SAYWARD

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B.C.; WHITE HORSE, YUKON; and NELSON, B.C.

Sashes and Doors and Wood Work  
OF ALL KINDS  
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

If your cigar dealer don't keep

MAINLAND AND  
BRITISH LION  
CIGARS

Buy them from E. A. Morris,  
C. G. FORSBERG,  
Vancouver, sole agent for Vancouver  
Island.

MUNICIPAL  
NOTICE.

TOMORROW is the  
last but FOUR to pay  
taxes to receive the  
abatement of One Sixth

CHAS. KENT,  
Collector

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Time Table—Effective September 12th, 1902

ALASKA ROUTE—POL SKAGWAY,  
DIRECT.

Lv. Victoria 11 p.m.  
Lv. Vancouver 11 p.m.

—Per Charmer—

Princess May..... Oct 25 Oct 25

To Alert Bay, Ulver Inlet, Namu, Skeena  
River Polats, Nass and Intermediate  
points, 1st and 15th of each month.

To New Westminster and Vancouver, Tues-  
day and Friday, 7 a. m.

To Alberni and Intermediate points, 1st  
7th and 14th of each month, 11 a. m.  
To Qualicum, 1st and 15th of each month, 11  
p.m. for Quatsino, Cap Scott and way  
ports, 20th, at 11 p. m.

TWO MEN WOUNDED.

Say They Mistook Each Other for  
Geese.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 25.—A strange

shooting affray took place two miles

south of this city this morning on the

Genesee river, in which two men who

were hunting for wild geese were shot,

one fatally injured. Egbert Chatfield,

28 years old, is the most seriously hurt,

and his chances for recovery are slight.

The other is Edward Lloyd, 21 years old,

whose chest was broken by bullet.

Early this morning Lloyd and his father

had gone into the game. They drifted

out to hunt the game. They drifted

down the river, and when 15 feet from

the opposite bank, were fired upon by

Chatfield, who was lying in the under-

brush, awaiting the approaching geese.

It was dark and he mistook the boat

drifting on the water for a flock of

geese. Young Lloyd cried out, "A shot!"

and then fired in the direction of

Chatfield, hitting him. Chatfield ran

ashore, Lloyd chased him, firing

continuously. Chatfield ran a third of

a mile to his home and fell, bleeding

and senseless, to the floor. Thence he was

removed to the hospital. Both men de-

clare the shooting was accidental.

Lloyd was formerly foreman in the ice

house near where the shooting took

place, and Chatfield displaced him re-

cently.

TO VISIT ENGLAND.

Emperor William Will Be There Next

Month.

London, Oct. 25.—Emperor William

will arrive in England on November 8,

and by that time, it is expected, King

Carlos, of Portugal, also will be a

guest of King Edward.

There is every reason to believe that

the three monarchs will result in im-

mediate peace.

For the last few months

King Edward has been

receiving

representations from

Germany, France, and

Italy, and

the three monarchs will result in im-

mediate peace.

For the last few months

King Edward has been

receiving

representations from

Germany, France, and

Italy, and

the three monarchs will result in im-

mediate peace.

For the last few months

King Edward has been

receiving

representations from

Germany, France, and

Italy, and

the three monarchs will result in im-

mediate peace.

For the last few months

King Edward has been

receiving

representations from

Germany, France, and

Italy, and

the three monarchs will result in im-

mediate peace.

For the last few months

King Edward has been

receiving

representations from

Germany, France, and

Italy, and

the three monarchs will result in im-

mediate peace.

For the last few months

King Edward has been

receiving

representations from

Germany, France, and

# CITY SHOE STORE



Our winter stock is now complete. We are showing many excellent lines of

## Seasonable Footwear

Made Specially for Us.

"Wet-proof," "Dry Sox" and our Rubber Sole specialties are warranted to keep the feet dry. Try a pair. Ladies American Stock Footwear.

## CITY SHOE STORE

THE PATERSON SHOE CO., LTD.

Old Westside

70 Government Street

## London Views Royal Progress

King and Queen Pass Through the Principal Streets in State.

Slight Fire at the Guildhall After Their Majesties Had Left.

London, Oct. 25.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra started on their royal progress toward the city shortly after noon today, in somewhat dull weather. The rain, however, kept off and the temperature was sufficiently mild to make the day enjoyable. Outside Buckingham Palace a great crowd had been waiting for hours watching the arrivals and departures and the forming up of the procession. The brightness of the day had greatly detracted from the fact that it was overcast. The only touch of color was from the lance pommets of the Lancers and the brass helmets of the heavy cavalry with the khaki painted guns of the artillery and a naval gun of the same hue, added to the general tones of sombreness. The roofs of houses near the palace and other points of vantage giving a view of the elaborate pageant in Green Park and the historic Mall were filled with spectators, whose cheering announced Their Majesties.

The procession formed up outside the gate, and had already moved off when the first carriage containing royal persons and members of the household emerged therefrom. The Queen, Duke of Cambridge, who was in a carriage with Princess Victoria, came in for considerable cheering, but Lord Roberts and his staff passed almost unnoticed. There was a somewhat tedious interval before the appearance of Their Majesties, who drew forth the real cheer of the day as they passed through the ranks of spectators from the first-storey terrace of the Royal Exchange, lining either side of the main entrance to the palace. The King wore a full marshal's uniform, with the cloak thrown back, showing his decorations. The Queen wore straw-colored tunic, and fur collarette and cloak. Both, the King and Queen looked equally happy, and finally bowed their acknowledgements to the crowd, who were extended to them. The King's escort of Life Guards, equeires, etc., was the only detachment of the procession not wearing cloaks, and these troopers made a brilliant display.

Partly in consequence of the length of the route, there was no great crush of people, with the exception of some places like Trafalgar Square, where the London County Council presented the King with an address of welcome, and where the Boer generals, Botha, Delarue and Dewet, were prominent among the spectators, and at the city boundary, Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor, sheriffs and other city officials welcomed His Majesty and presented him with the city's sword.

At the Mansion House most of the procession stopped. Their Majesties from there being accompanied only by the escort, and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and other princes, etc., who had come to the Guildhall, where they arrived without any extraordinary incidents.

In the great hall the seven hundred persons waiting about the luncheon tables cheered as the King came in. His Majesty accepted the corporation's address, and then the members of the royal family sat down and the luncheon commenced.

The most interesting feature of the royal progress up to this point was the King's reply to the address of the London County Council on Trafalgar Square. The Boer generals occupied prominent seats in the centre of the County Council and stood immediately facing the King. His Majesty's reply was clear and able to all in the vicinity. He said:

"It gives much pleasure both to myself and the Queen to receive in person the loyal and dutiful address of the centre of municipal authority on the occasion of our progress through the capital of the Empire, and to receive the greetings of our people on our coronation. Your continued presence here has extended to every measure calculated to ameliorate the conditions of my subjects is well-founded, and of the numerous important questions which come under your consideration, none appeal more strongly to my interest and sympathy than those directly touching on the welfare of the poorer classes of this and other great cities."

"I thank you for your good wishes for myself and my house. I cordially share your aspiration that it may be granted me by the same Divine Providence which preserved my life from imminent danger to reign over my firmly established and peaceful Empire, and in the joyful hearts of my contented and prosperous subjects."

The interior of the great hall of the Guildhall presented a brilliant scene. It was filled with members of the royal family and diplomats, officers and officials, all in full uniform, with their breasts ablaze with orders.

The King's reply to the address in the Guildhall was much on the same lines as his speech in Trafalgar Square.

After luncheon the company were called for a toast to His Majesty the King, and Mme. Albani, stationed in one of the galleries, sang the National Anthem, in which the whole company joined.

After other formal toasts the party left the hall, the procession re-formed and started on its progress across the river. The King and train were on the Surrey side of the river Thames. There was no special incident, though the heartiness of the welcome far transcended anything heard in the more aristocratic portions of the route.

Their Majesties arrived at the palace at 3:20 p.m.

Ladies give your orders for hand-made lace, cream and black silk and all shades, brads, rings and nets, latest patterns, at Mrs. W. H. Adams, 78 Douglas street.

AS FOR JOHN LARATT'S LONDON ALE AND STOUT.

## MONTANA TRAIN ROBBERY.

The Hold-Up Man Believed to Be Captured.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 25.—A special train from Missoula says that a special train has just arrived with a prisoner, whom the posse captured in the wild country near Bonita, and who is believed to be the robber who held up the Northern Pacific train near Burmuth yesterday morning.

## NAVAL FIGHT.

Belief That Rival Gunboats Engaged Yesterday.

Managua, Nicaragua, Oct. 25.—For several hours today cannon fire was heard at sea between Corinto and Briti, Nicaragua, and according to rumors current here, a battle was fought between the Colombian cruiser Bogota and the insurgent gunboat Padilla.

## GRAVE ROBBERS.

Twenty-five Indictments Issued at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 25.—The grand jury this afternoon returned 25 indictments in the local grave robbing scandals. Five doctors have been indicted. Their names will be kept secret until Monday, when capsias for their arrests will be issued. All the ghosts now under arrest have been indicted.

## INSANE CLERGYMAN.

Arrested With Powder in His Possession During Royal Procession.

London, Oct. 25.—The Sun says that George Martin, a clergyman, was remanded at the Southwark police court today, charged with having a pound of gunpowder in his possession, with felonious intent. He was arrested near a stand erected for a view of the royal procession. Rev. Mr. Martin was arrested at the time of the coronation of King Edward was actually at luncheon. He was arrested for a similar escapade, but he was arrested at Buckingham Palace, where he was demanding an audience of the King on the subject of the erection of a stand around St. George's Church. When taken into custody today he made no secret of his intention to cause damage with the powder. He asserted that statistics on the non-transferrability of animal tuberculosis to man. Prof. Koch began by stating that he spoke at the desire of the central committee. He wished to be understood, he said, that his statement referred exclusively to the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to the human body. He asserted that statistics on the subject of intestinal tuberculosis were too incomplete to establish the frequency of that disease. Some authorities claimed the Professor, that intestinal tuberculosis is very common in the United States and in Great Britain, while other authorities denied it. Cases of bovine disease are not frequent in Germany. An inquiry instituted by the government has proved the rarity of such cases. Taking up the alleged proof that human beings may be infected with bovine tuberculosis through skin troubles, Prof. Koch admitted that such tuberculosis does occur among butchers and other persons who purchase a small quantity of gunpowder, insufficient to do much damage. He will probably be placed in an asylum.

## GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

Joseph M. Terrill Inaugurated at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 25.—Joseph M. Terrill, Democrat, was inaugurated governor of Georgia today.

## CAYLEY DEAD.

Man Shot by King Succumbs to Wounds.

Butte, Oct. 25.—Dr. S. Cayley, who was shot, it is alleged, by Edith J. W. Kelley's hearing is set for next week.

## MANSLAUGHTER.

Charbonneau Sentenced to Penitentiary.

Sydney, N. S., Oct. 25.—Horace Charbonneau, the Quebecer who killed a man named Fraser a few weeks ago, was found guilty of manslaughter yesterday, and sentenced to twelve years in Dorchester penitentiary.

## SEVERE FIGHTING.

Turks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians, chiefly on the Uskob frontier. The most serious encounter occurred on October 18th, when a Turkish battalion from Kavala and a strong Bulgarian force from the south were engaged, with the result that sixty Bulgarians were killed and thirty were captured. The chief of the Bulgarian band was severely wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Terks and Bulgarians Have Pitched Battle.

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 25.—A daily newspaper reports that severe

When you buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea  
you get the best in the market and  
remember there can only be one best.

## A Big Strike Is Threatened

To Call Out All Longshoremen  
and Marine and Transport  
Workers.

The Movement Directed Mainly  
Against Pacific Coast  
Steamship Co.

The Pacific Coast branch of the International Longshoremen, Marine Transport Workers' association, comprising 35 unions and directly affecting 20,000 men, will soon declare a general strike against the Pacific Coast Steamship company, says the Seattle Times. This can be stated upon the authority of local Treasurer Clark and President Keefe.

This proposed strike is not the result of any sudden action on the part of either side, but follows several weeks of ineffective negotiations between the Seattle workers and that corporation. Locally the strike has been actually existing for weeks, and as there were no signs of a settlement in the immediate future, the unions have decided to bring the thing to a final climax.

The general cessation of work on the part of the union men, in so far as the Pacific Coast Steamship company is concerned, has been gradual, but through the efforts of the Seattle workers and that corporation. Locally the strike has been actually existing for weeks, and as there were no signs of a settlement in the immediate future, the unions have decided to bring the thing to a final climax.

This seemed fair to our minds, and we recommended to the union that these terms be accepted. This was done, but when the matter was again taken up by Mr. Farrel, we discovered that they had changed their minds, and said overtime work would be paid more than ordinary labor, or work during regular hours.

The company conceded that no overtime work might be overtime, but refused to recognize Sundays and holidays.

The nearest approach to a settlement was when a prominent lawyer in this city agreed to bring about an understanding. He telephoned in during the afternoon that the company would pay a certain sum for overtime, and that if the union would not accept, he would go to the court to get a injunction.

Mr. Clark agreed to pursue his father to keep out of the campaign until after he had thrown the party, and Hebbel had secured control of the judiciary.

Clark's statement has caused the biggest kind of a sensation in political circles.

about our ends in another way. Negotiations having failed, we will see what can be done by concerted action between the unions.

"It would be but superfluous to mention the many conferences we have had with the management officials of the company and the frequent times a settlement seemed to be almost in sight; then to come to naught through some trivial circumstance. We claim that the Pacific Coast company has not acted fairly with us. We have made concession after concession, agreed to arbitration, asked only the decision of a board of arbitration, and still it did not come.

"Originally we conceded the Pacific Coast company might have had a little more time to consider the matter, but as the remainder of the companies did not need any more time, and as we extended the time with the Pacific Coast company as long as there was any chance of a settlement, we don't think their excuse holds good now.

"We are paid all over the Coast, except at Vancouver, today. A longshoreman only gets work at odd times and is compelled to depend upon that for his living, so the rate is not too high. We have had no overtime heretofore, and it is a matter of union principle the world over that work after regular business hours, overtime, should be paid more than ordinary.

"It is also agreed that overtime work should be paid more than ordinary labor, or work during regular hours.

The company conceded that no overtime work might be overtime, but refused to recognize Sundays and holidays.

"The nearest approach to a settlement was when a prominent lawyer in this city agreed to bring about an understanding. He telephoned in during the afternoon that the company would pay a certain sum for overtime, and that if the union would not accept, he would go to the court to get a injunction.

Mr. Clark agreed to pursue his father to keep out of the campaign until after he had thrown the party, and Hebbel had secured control of the judiciary.

Clark's statement has caused the biggest kind of a sensation in political circles.

Grimsby-Beauchamp.—Last evening Rev. W. Leslie Clay united in marriage John Grimsby and Mrs. Susan Mary Beauchamp.

### BIG DRIBBLE.

Clark Says He Was Offered Immense Sum.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 23.—One of the greatest scandals in the state, which the politicians of this state, in which a number of millionaires are struggling for supremacy, is the statement of Charles W. Clark, son of W. C. Clark, millionaire mine owner, who will appear in the Mather tomorrow morning.

Above his own signature Clark declares he was offered a bribe of two millions and half to assist in the securing control of the state legislature of two more supreme court justices might be selected. These judges would be named by Governor Toole, of Heinze's alleged lieutenants, and in this connection Heinze's company, in which millions are involved, would decide for Heinze. Furthermore, he could force the Amalgamated to purchase the property at almost any price.

C. W. Clark agreed to pursue his father to keep out of the campaign until after he had thrown the party, and Hebbel had secured control of the judiciary.

Clark's statement has caused the biggest kind of a sensation in political circles.

### WYNDHAM WINS.

Defeats John Morley for Rectorship at Glasgow.

Glasgow, Oct. 25.—In the election today the religious body of the University in accordance with Lord Rosebery's wish, Wyndham, the Irish secretary, defeated John Morley, Liberal, by 674 to 615 votes. The result, which was rather unexpected, will doubtless be claimed as a victory of the movement of the Amalgamated Miners, and the measures adopted towards Ireland.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who are sick and disengaged, will recover much mental and physical power by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

### A CENSUS COMPLAINT.

New Brunswick Free Baptists Say Their Numbers Are Understated.

The following from the report of the corresponding secretary of the Free Baptists in New Brunswick, recently in session, is of general interest:

"Since the conference session of last year, the number of the Canadian census have been taken, the figures concerning the religions of the population are suggestive. The number of specified denominations and sects is 142, besides which there are thirty other bodies represented, and one or two individuals representing no church.

"The two Scottish novels which have

achieved most conspicuous success during the past year are "The Bonnie Brier Bush," written by the Rev. John Watson, D. D., and fancifully signed "Ian MacLaren," and "The Little Minister," written by Barrie. Both are Scottish stories of much human interest and perfect equipment in the way of characterization. Naturally, both have been dramatized. The Bonnie Brier Bush blends itself with particular facility to stage adaptation. Scenes, incidents, characters, "atmosphere"—all are ready to the hand of the playwright in this charming story of human heart interest which made the pen-name of Liverpool's greatest Protestant divine world-famous.

"Work of making a play of the novel which has gained the favor of millions of readers is attributed to James MacArthur, editor of "The Bookman," who received some expert assistance from Augustus Thomas, author of "Editha's Burglar," "Alabama," and "In Mizoura."

"They have compressed the story into four acts, taking the

basic theme the incidents attending the transformation of Lachlan Campbell, the son of a Presbyterian minister, adherent of a

theology which has gained the favor of

millions of readers, and the religious

and social life of the community.

"The love story of Flora Campbell and Lord Hay was sufficiently tragic to make the

thread of a melodrama in itself, but

with the comedy touches contributed by characters—the bumbling postman, Archibald McKittrick, and the gallant Dr. McClure, with the lighter comedy introduced by the courtship of the Rev. Mr. Carmichael and Kate Carnegie.

"The Bonnie Brier Bush" is sufficiently far removed from the realms of either

melodrama or tragedy.

The character of Lachlan Campbell, it

is said, forms a strong commentary on

such a life, and an illustration

of how it is broken down by the

influence of broad humanity.

"The role has been compared to that of "Junius Körke," of Conductor's day, by some

of the reviewers, but all have joined in

praise of Mr. Stoddart's intellectual con-

ception of marvelously forceful interpre-

ation of the character of the down-  
of-the-woods hero who interprets the "guilt

book" according to his own stern ideas,

and only because of his strong, gruffing

human father when he is born of his

only daughter whom his own hypoc-

righteousness casts forth in a moment

of suspicion.

The story of the play, briefly told, is

that Flora Campbell, daughter of a

shepherd, falls in love with a girl's son

according to the Scottish legend that is

the son has declared her his wife and

placed the ring upon her finger. The

union is legal if the declaration is made

in the presence of a witness. Flora

keeps her wedding a secret and is cast

from her home by her father, Lachlan

Campbell (Mr. Stoddart), because he be-

lieves she has brought shame upon his

name. The couple are separated by

hardened fathers, and the secret of their

happiness is lost of the marriage, which

was witnessed by the tipping "post-

carrier" of Dumfriesshire from behind a

hayrick. The young lovers are brought

together. Flora Campbell's name, which

her father had blotted from the family

Bible, is re-entered.

The story of the play, briefly told, is

that Flora Campbell, daughter of a

shepherd, falls in love with a girl's son

according to the Scottish legend that is

the son has declared her his wife and

placed the ring upon her finger. The

union is legal if the declaration is made

in the presence of a witness. Flora

keeps her wedding a secret and is cast

from her home by her father, Lachlan

Campbell (Mr. Stoddart), because he be-

lieves she has brought shame upon his

name. The couple are separated by

hardened fathers, and the secret of their

happiness is lost of the marriage, which

was witnessed by the tipping "post-

carrier" of Dumfriesshire from behind a

hayrick. The young lovers are brought

together. Flora Campbell's name, which

her father had blotted from the family

Bible, is re-entered.

The story of the play, briefly told, is

that Flora Campbell, daughter of a

shepherd, falls in love with a girl's son

according to the Scottish legend that is

the son has declared her his wife and

placed the ring upon her finger. The

union is legal if the declaration is made

in the presence of a witness. Flora

keeps her wedding a secret and is cast

from her home by her father, Lachlan

Campbell (Mr. Stoddart), because he be-

lieves she has brought shame upon his

name. The couple are separated by

hardened fathers, and the secret of their

happiness is lost of the marriage, which

was witnessed by the tipping "post-

carrier" of Dumfriesshire from behind a

hayrick. The young lovers are brought

together. Flora Campbell's name, which

her father had blotted from the family

Bible, is re-entered.

The story of the play, briefly told, is

that Flora Campbell, daughter of a

shepherd, falls in love with a girl's son

according to the Scottish legend that is

the son has declared her his wife and

placed the ring upon her finger. The

union is legal if the declaration is made

in the presence of a witness. Flora

keeps her wedding a secret and is cast

from her home by her father, Lachlan

Campbell (Mr. Stoddart), because he be-

lieves she has brought shame upon his

name. The couple are separated by

hardened fathers, and the secret of their

happiness is lost of the marriage, which

was witnessed by the tipping "post-

carrier" of Dumfriesshire from behind a

hayrick. The young lovers are brought

together. Flora Campbell's name, which

her father had blotted from the family

Bible, is re-entered.

## The Colonist.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1902.

PUBLISHED BY  
The Colonist Printing & Publishing  
Company, Limited Liability.  
No. 27 Broad St. Victoria, B. C.  
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week  
or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada  
(except the city) and the United States at  
the following rates:  
One year ..... \$6.00  
Six months ..... 3.00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST  
One year ..... \$12.00  
Six months ..... 6.00  
Three months ..... 4.00  
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or the  
United States.  
TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISING RATES.  
Agate measurement: 14 lines to the inch.  
READING NOTICES—20c. per line each  
insertion, or \$2 per line per month.

TRANSIENT AND LEGAL ADVERTISING—10c. per line for first insertion; 15c. per line for second; 20c. per line for third; 25c. per line for fourth; otherwise 30c. per line each insertion. Preferred positions extra, according to page, etc.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT on yearly and  
half-yearly contracts. For rates, etc., apply  
at the office.

FINANCIAL, INSURANCE AND COM-  
PANY ADVERTISEMENTS—10c. per line for  
first insertion, 15c. per line for second; 20c.  
per line or over, 10c. per line. Reports  
published in the Daily will be inserted in  
one of the Semi-Weekly editions for 60 per  
cent, additional to the Daily rates.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING (CLASS-  
IFIED)—One cent per word each insertion;  
discount for six or over consecutive  
insertions. Cash with order. No  
advertisement inserted for less than 25c.

BUSINESS or PROFESSIONAL CARDS—  
Of four lines or under, \$2 per month.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—  
\$1 each, including insertion in the Daily  
and one of the Semi-Weekly editions.

No advertisement charged to account for  
less than \$1.

## \$25.00 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as  
will lead to the conviction of anyone  
stealing the Colonist newspaper from  
the door of a subscriber.



## POVERTY AND POLITICS.

In all the discussion about Sir Wilfrid Laurier's health, the note of personal sympathy with Sir Wilfrid himself has been strangely absent. It has altogether been confined to the question of how Sir Wilfrid Laurier's health affects Canada, not how Sir Wilfrid Laurier's health affects Sir Wilfrid Laurier. That is suppose to be one of the penalties of greatness. The personality of a great man affects a very large number of people in a quite impersonal way; but it is a little cruel not to remember that it affects himself in an extremely personal way. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a K. C. M. G., a Privy Councillor, the ruler of one of the greatest countries in the world, the administrator of a large revenue, the popular idol of very many of his countrymen; but if he is a poor man in broken health at the age of sixty-one, with a worn-out stomach, through his strenuous and unremitting political activity, we may well for a moment turn away from the meretricious ornaments which decorate his life, and consider the almost sordid anxieties which under such circumstances must make the very warp and woof of it. Those whom the people delight to honor, it also pleases them to starve. A statesman generally is able to measure the extent of his devotion to his country by the decline of his private fortunes. Men may live above money, but they cannot live without it. The honest statesman lives above money, and in ill-health or declining years he has usually to try the hard experiment of living without it. It is a sad but incontrovertible fact that the greater the gifts he has brought to his country, the more he is ultimately dependent upon the charity of his friends or the generosity of his creditors. Democracies, be it said with shame, are the only forms of government absolutely callous to the personal interests of their most devoted servants, and as honest statesmen are usually as proud as they are rare, the consequences are almost uniform, and by no means flattering to the good heart of the people. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a poor man. When he abandoned journalism and law to become leader of the opposition, he was only enabled to do so through a small salary guaranteed by the party. Should he abandon his present position, to what must he look forward? Surely his eloquence and intellect expended in the courts, and his persuasive genius on behalf of corporations in the lobbies of the Commons, would have provided him for all his days with a sufficiency of that simple food which his stomach is alone capable of digesting. We very much question whether his services to his country have done so. The Earl of Chatham, when he died, left two legacies to his country, the Empire and his debts. It is certainly unnecessary for any statesman to imitate the splendid extravagance of William Pitt, the elder. But had he spied the luxury of a Persian satrap or the expenditure of a Roman emperor, his country could have very well afforded to pay the bill. Sir John Macdonald was a poor man, who had to allow his wife to receive a sum of

money subscribed by friends. Sir John Thompson was poor, and died an untimely death through the pressure of public life. Sir John Abbott, who made a fortune as a lawyer, is reputed to have lost a good deal of it through entering cabinet life, and certainly shortened his life. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who was in the cabinet for eighteen years, did not save enough to escape going into private business harness again after 1869 with the newspaper in which he had apparently retained an interest. To this list of Canadian statesmen many names might be added which we have not had hand, of men whom politics left in poverty during their declining years, if they were not so fortunate as to be cut off before old age had dimmed their faculties.

The Prime Minister of Canada receives the princely salary of \$8,000 a year, to which may be added \$1,500 of sessional allowance. It is one of the least certain and least permanent positions in the country. As a rule the Prime Minister has a long unemployed past behind his office, and a long unemployed future ahead of it. Yet \$8,500 a year is the acme of his earning capacity, the price at which we remunerate our hardest-wrought servant, and the supposedly ablest man in the state. The position also carries with it no means inconsiderable expense inseparable from it, but not chargeable against anything save salary. We do not envy a prime minister of Canada who attempts to save anything out of \$9,500 a year. The sum is wholly inadequate and a very considerable increase in it is required to remove a reproach from the country.

## AN OPENING FOR BUSINESS.

Ald. Grahame is entitled to public sympathy and support in endeavoring to impress upon the tramway company the advisability of extending the car line from its present terminus at Burnside road to the city limits. The tramway used to run to the city limits, but it was found the extension was not a profitable one, and the service was discontinued. A number of people built houses and improved property on the strength of the extension of the service, and they have suffered considerable damage through its withdrawal. Conditions, however, have changed. There is now a much larger population where the extension would benefit, and Ald. Grahame is quite right in his contention that there is any validity in the statements made by the chairman of the company at the annual meeting, this extension could be made without loss and with a continually increasing profit. With the present incomplete service the tramway company does not get the full advantage it might from a populous and growing suburb, nor do the people get as much advantage from the tramway service as they otherwise would. It is quite evidently a case where the extension could be made to the mutual advantage of the people who live in that neighborhood and the tramway company.

## AN ABSURDITY.

When Andrew Carnegie told the students of St. Andrew's that the one way of meeting American industrial competition was by means of a European industrial union, he was not altogether wrong in the conditions he described, but he was wholly at sea in the remedy proposed. What is it that gives the United States a great advantage over other countries in the production of wealth and industrial development? It is the variety of natural resources possessed by the United States. A great many people, chiefly in the United States itself, speak as though there were some native-born superiority in inventiveness and despatch in Americans as compared with Europeans. It is simply not the case. The distinctive difference is that American industry is proceeding along a slightly diverging line of development towards greater uniformity, rapidity and bulk of production by the standardization of the parts of everything which is produced. This has been the tendency of industry everywhere since the introduction of machinery, and it has been carried further and faster towards its logical conclusion in America than elsewhere. The result is rather to diminish individual inventiveness and despatch than to increase them. The science of industry in the United States is almost as empirical as in Great Britain, and much more so in Germany. In the adaptation of rules of thumb to new conditions, Americans are unexcelled by any race, and equalled only by Canadians. But in the discovery of scientific principles and their application to industry, they are behind the Germans, and in boldness of investigation into new things, behind the French. The great and insuperable advantage possessed by the Americans lies in their environment. There are probably many other things, but on the spur of the moment we can think of, no widely used articles of commerce except tea, coffee, rice, guava percha and nickel not produced in some part of the United States, while if we tried to enumerate the articles of wealth that are produced we should break down altogether. European nations are held to a smaller range of wealth-producing activities, and further, the conditions of hostility and suspicion towards one another under which they live, cripples their industrial power even within the narrower range of their industrial opportunities. Andrew Carnegie tells Europe to meet America by abolishing this hostility and suspicion, a thing which is manifestly impossible in the first place, and even if it were accomplished, would not have the desired effect in the second. But if we compare the range of production possessed by the United States, of which we have spoken with no grudging tongue, with the range of production possessed by the British Empire, it sinks into absolute insignificance. And here we have no barriers of hostility and suspicion, but ties of loyalty so strong and so dear that they can never be broken. When Andrew Carnegie and others of that ilk have had it beaten into their heads, and forced upon their somewhat arro-

gant intelligences, that the province of British Columbia is quite as closely one with the county of Middlesex, as the state of California is with the state of Maine, they may begin to understand why British subjects who understand the Empire not merely refuse to recognize the dominance of American industrialism, but scorn the notion of the United States ever becoming the paramount industrial power. If Andrew Carnegie would have pointed out the real weakness of Great Britain, he would have asked the students of St. Andrew's what sort of catastrophe obscured their vision, that they could not see that the salvation of Great Britain lies in becoming a developer of the natural resources of the Empire, instead of aspiring only to remain what she is already, the most astute and far-seeing trader of the world in the productions of foreign countries.

gant intelligences, that the province of British Columbia is quite as closely one with the county of Middlesex, as the state of California is with the state of Maine, they may begin to understand why British subjects who understand the Empire not merely refuse to recognize the dominance of American industrialism, but scorn the notion of the United States ever becoming the paramount industrial power. If Andrew Carnegie would have pointed out the real weakness of Great Britain, he would have asked the students of St. Andrew's what sort of catastrophe obscured their vision, that they could not see that the salvation of Great Britain lies in becoming a developer of the natural resources of the Empire, instead of aspiring only to remain what she is already, the most astute and far-seeing trader of the world in the productions of foreign countries.

Hawthornthwaite. The hour at which a check was put to their exuberance being very early in a certain number, although members of the P. P. P. were held by the length of the meeting, left when the others were going. The "trenchant criticisms," as your reporter characterizes them merely as the "tongue-in-cheek form of speech" was on the lines of what they profess, lacking only the "revolutionary" utopian and impracticable features. The P. P. P. only ask a temperate, calm and reasonable study of their platform.

JOSEPH PEIRSON.

## ..Just Arrived..

New Stock Orange, Lemon and Citron Peels.

New California Sultananas, and European Valencias

FINE, VERY FINE.

Erskine, Wall & Co.

THE LEADING GROCERS.

TELEPHONE 88.

## SPENCER'S

GETTING READY  
TO MOVE.Many Lines of Goods in All  
Departments Being  
Cleared Out.

## Dress Goods on Sale Monday

About Seven Hundred and Fifty Yards  
Dress Goods on Sale Monday, per yard **25c.**

## In the Lot Are:

110 Yards Fawn Serge; usual price, .50c.

40 Yards Grey Serge; usual price, .50c.

145 Yards Grey and White, also Fawn

and White Check; 120 Yards Red

Serge; 50 Yards Purple Serge.

All were 50c. Monday, .25c. yard

Dress Goods, were .50c. Monday, .25c. yard

147 Yards Light Colored Crepe Effect.

White and Red Stripes, White and

Pink, White and Mauve Spots, Pink

and Red Brocade, Blue and Gold

Stripe; all were .50c. Monday, .25c. yard

147 Yards Light Colored Crepe Effect.

White and Red Stripes, White and

Pink, White and Mauve Spots, Pink

and Red Brocade, Blue and Gold

Stripe; all were .50c. Monday, .25c. yard

Stripe Skirting, 45 Inches Wide, Grey

and White Stripe, Black and Green,

also Black and Gold; usual \$1.25.

Monday, .50c. yard

Black Homespun, usual \$1.25.

Monday, .75c. yard

Oxford Grey Homespun, usual \$1.00.

Monday, .75c. yard

13 Ends Fancy Black French Dress

Materials. Fancy Stripes and Checks;

regular \$1.25. Monday, .80c. yard

6 Pieces were \$1.50. Monday, \$1.00 yard

Black  
Dress  
GoodsLadies' Silk Shirt  
Waist Sale Monday

\$0.50, \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$15.00 waists.

Monday, .25c. each.

The Lot comprises:

Orimson Taffeta Waists, Embroidered

White Silk Braids.

Mauve Geisha Silk, Fancy Hucks, Crim-  
son China Silk, Insertion and Tucks,

Pale Blue Silk, Trimmed, White Silk,

Rings and Tucks.

Grey Taffeta Silk, Embroidered in Black

and White.

Royal, same as last.

Black Moire Waist, Gibson Effect.

Fawn Silk Poplin, Trimmed with White

Steel Buttons.

Black and White Stripe Silk.

The entire lot Monday, .25c. each

Money to Loan

First Mortgage on Improved Real Estate,  
In sums from \$5,000 to \$10,000, at reasonable  
rates; also smaller amounts from \$500.00  
up.

SWINERTON & ODDY,

102 Government St.

SPECIAL RATES

OF—

INSURANCE

On Private Dwellings and Contents.

—IN—

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

Established 1850.

OTTAWA FIRE INS. CO.

E. C. B. BAGSHAWE,

District Agent.

Tel. No. 607. 33 Fort St.

THE ROYAL BANK

OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized ..... \$3,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital—Reserve and

Undivided Profits ..... 3,701,832.00

SAVINGS BANK.

A General Banking Business Transacted

OFFICE:

Cor. Government and Fort St.

We Know a Young Lady

Who asked for persons of good judgment

who she could get to house, fit out

shades, poles and trimmings, and supplies

of the best and at the lowest price, four

# Keep the Body Warm.

Prevent Pneumonia, Coughs, Colds, and all Chest and Lung Trouble, by wearing a **Frost King, or Frost Queen Chamois Vest.**

**CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist,**  
98 GOVERNMENT STREET NEAR YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

In Flavor and Aroma Perfect

# NUGGET CIGAR

PACIFIC CIGAR CO., 105 Johnson St.

## MORE REAL ESTATE.

1 good building lot, off Oak Bay avenue, close to Junction. \$175.  
1 1/2 roomed house, with bath, on Pembroke street. \$900.  
160 Farm in Saanich, nearly all under cultivation, with splendid house, out-buildings, to be sold at a bargain.

## INSURANCE

The new profit saving accident and health policy, issued by the Dominion of Canada Guarantee Accident company of Toronto, cannot be beaten in Canada. Call and see it.

**J. E. CHURCH, Broker, 14 Trounce Avenue**

## Kodak Albums

**A Bargain**  
Choice Building Lot on Cook Street.

**Heisterman & Co.**

**DRY CORD WOOD FOR SALE**

**VICTORIA TRANSFER CO. LTD.** TELEPHONE 129.

**BUSINESS LOCALS**

Special—Carpenters' Tools at Cheap-  
side.

Lawn Mowers and Grass Shears at  
Cheapside.

If you have beauty.  
If you have none.  
I will make it.  
SAVANNAH. Photo.  
Five Sisters' Block.

Air-tight Hatters—own make—genuine  
Russia Iron, at Clarke & Pearson's, 17  
Yates street.

**J. & J. TAYLOR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES**  
—AND—  
**VAULT DOORS**

**John Barneley & Co.** Agents, 115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Fire Guards at Cheapside; air-tight  
heaters at Cheapside; bird cages at  
Cheapside.

Boys' Reeters, sizes 22 to 28, \$1.50  
each for cash. B. Williams & Co.

55.00 Ladies' Trimmed Hats: Special  
window display. All the latest designs  
of shapes and trimmings. Mrs. M. A.  
Vigor, Columbia House, St. Douglas  
street.

We have now a full line of Cocoon Door  
Mats and Wire Mats. We have many  
grades in the fibre make; but like every-  
thing else, we recommend the best.  
Weber Bros.

15 cases "Christy's" latest style hats  
in stiff and soft, just in. B. Williams  
& Co.

Pure Creamy Flavor of John Labatt's  
London Indian Pale Ale and XXX  
Stout. Popular prices, \$1.25 per dozen  
pints. \$2.00 per dozen. B. Williams & Co.,  
Dixi H. Ross & Co., Saunders Grocery  
and Eskeine, Wall & Co.

Umbrellas, 50c. cada to \$10.00 each,  
100 dozen to select from, B. Williams  
& Co.

Weber Bros. have received several car-  
loads of up-to-date furniture; they keep  
pace with the times, and you can see  
much in their store that you cannot see  
elsewhere. Compare their goods, as  
well as prices.

Boys' Reeters, sizes 22 to 28, \$1.50  
each for cash. B. Williams & Co.

55.00 Ladies' Trimmed Hats: Special  
window display. All the latest designs  
of shapes and trimmings. Mrs. M. A.  
Vigor, Columbia House, St. Douglas  
street.

Fractured His Arm—Robt. Elworthy, the  
young son of F. Elworthy, was the  
victim of an unfortunate accident yes-  
terday. The little fellow was climbing  
a tree when he missed his footing and  
fell some distance to the ground, frac-  
turing one of his arms in two places. The  
boy was attended to at the hospital, and  
was afterwards removed to his home  
where he is resting easily.

Street Car Mishaps.—There was a  
series of eight mishaps to several of  
the street cars in Victoria. A car ran  
into the back at the corner of Johnson and  
Stone street, and went a considerable  
distance down Johnson before it was  
stopped. A similar mishap occurred af-  
fecting two cars on the Esquimalt line, it  
being stated in the latter instance that an  
obstruction had been placed on the rails.

Indians Doing Well.—A. W. Vowell  
Indian superintendent, has returned from  
an official visit to the Indian reserves in  
Kootenay district. He reports a  
gratifying improvement in the condi-  
tions of many of the bands, who are  
now quite extensively into farming  
and stock-raising. One object of his  
trip was the location of a small band  
of Indians on a reserve at Arrow lake  
near Burton City.

The Bridge Tenders.—The date for  
the receipt of tenders for the construc-  
tion of the new Point Ellice bridge ex-  
pires tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.  
The tenders will not, however, be dealt  
with at the council meeting tomorrow,  
as it is considered proper to await the  
arrival of all the tenders of Monday. It  
is likely that the tenders will be open-  
ed at a special meeting of the council on  
Wednesday or Thursday evenings.

Company Meeting.—The October quar-  
terly meeting of No. 5 company, Fifth  
Regiment C. A., will be held in the Drill  
hall on Thursday, October 30, at 8 p.m.  
It is very important that every mem-  
ber be present. The special business  
to be attended to is, the proposed regi-  
mental ball, which should be of interest  
to every member; also the election of a  
secretary-treasurer, that office becoming  
vacant by the promotion of the pres-  
ent secretary.

S. P. C. A.—The annual meeting of  
the society for the Prevention of  
Cruelty to Animals, will be held in the  
city hall on Wednesday evening next at  
8 p.m. His Worship Mayor Hayward  
will preside, and addresses will be given  
by Lieutenant-Governor Joly, Right Rev.  
Bishop Perrin, Hon. J. D. Prentice, M.  
P. H. D. Helmcken, K. C. M. P.  
P. D. B. Allen, Rev. Dr. Campbell,  
Rev. W. Leslie Clay and others.

The cost of the challenger which the  
Rochester Yacht Club will have built  
will be nearly \$10,000. It has been  
stated that a yacht of the type desired  
could not be put into commission for  
less than \$9,000, and before the races  
are sailed it is expected that the cost of  
the challenger will exceed that men-  
tioned above. Several meetings have  
been held with reference to the building  
of the challenger, but as yet there is very  
little detail which the members are will-  
ing to give out.

The regatta committee considered  
plans for the challenger at a recent  
meeting, and the services of several  
yacht designers are under considera-  
tion, and the one who was to be entrust-  
ed with the building of the yacht has  
not been decided upon, or if he has really  
been chosen he has not replied, so that  
at the present time the committee is un-  
willing to make any announcement what-  
ever in the matter.

The regatta committee considered  
plans for the challenger at a recent  
meeting, and the services of several  
yacht designers are under considera-  
tion, and the one who was to be entrust-  
ed with the building of the yacht has  
not been decided upon, or if he has really  
been chosen he has not replied, so that  
at the present time the committee is un-  
willing to make any announcement what-  
ever in the matter.

The election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

Judge.—The jury have returned a verdict  
of guilty. Have you anything to say  
for yourself before sentence is passed?

Prisoner.—Only one thing Your Honor,  
trust you will see your way clear to  
deduct the time occupied by my counsel's  
speech from my term of imprisonment.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one" does  
not know whether to prepare for a funeral  
or an increase in the family.

These election trials have commenced in  
Ontario, and that "majority of one

# Inventors and Inventions

GENIUS is spurred into activity by the strenuous lives we are living, so that there is a demand for improved methods. We want goods made cheaper, better and quicker. We want to move more quickly. We want speedier news. We want more comfortable surroundings. All this is true, but there is another side to it that has been scientific development, and previous conception—mechanical inventions that have practically revolutionized the "way of doing things." To-day we are in the midst of this whirlpool of creative thought. Inventors find full scope for the exercise of their genius.

To the thousands of Canadians who are interested in inventions, an article dealing with the various aspects of the subject will prove very interesting. Yours, Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, whose office in the New York Life Building are amongst the finest and best equipped on the continent, furnished your correspondent with the valuable information and advice given in this article. There is room, abundant and unlimited, for inventors and inventives. There is a financial reward awaiting the discoverer who applies the principle of value. While there are scores of inventors who have time, energy and money on ideas of no great practical value, the great proportion of inventors are those whose observation has shown them something needed to economize time or labor and produce improved results.

## WHAT TO INVENT.

WHAT TO INVENT—a question often asked of patent attorneys—opens up the whole world of the unknown and undiscovered. What not to invent is more easily answered. Inventors are advised by Messrs. Marion & Marion to waste no time, thought or money on any article the will, when finished, have no market.

The chief difficulty with inventors is, that coupled with creative genius, they have frequently not the well-developed commercial instinct. That is why so few inventors get the full reward of their labor. It is true many inventors have accumulated enormous and frequently unexpected wealth. It is also true many excellent inventions have gone begging. The real fact is that any invention of merit, properly protected and intelligently promoted, brings a generous return.

## VALUABLE PATENTS.

SOME simple inventions have produced enormous wealth. Take this case of a wooden roller. The wooden roller, rubber tire, cleared in inventing \$100,000 the return ball, a little wooden ball with a rubber cord attached, brought the happy inventor a very substantial return in the shape of \$30,000 within three years; the roller skate netted \$1,000,000 to the inventor before the public fully decided they did not want roller skates; copper toes, which we never see now, netted millions; "Pigs in the Clover," that nerve testing little puzzle, made its inventor \$100,000; and many others. Every one of these, with the majority disclosed, made immense fortunes. There was half a million in the wooden shoe bag but the inventor went insane just as wealth was pouring in on him; and so on through the list of sewing machines, reapers and binders, typewriting machines, printing machines, barbed wire fences, down to shading pens, hooks with a hump on, shipping tags, bicycle bells, hat pins, pocket books, safety glasses, etc.

The above are examples of intelligent devices which naturally commanded themselves to the public, but scores of devices are of so little practical use that patent attorneys advise against their prosecution.

## MISTAKES OF INVENTORS.

MANY inventors are unaware of what is so well known to patent attorneys, that so many men are thinking along parallel lines and that delays often lose priority of application.

Another very general mistake is the assumption that because the inventor does not know of similar devices that no such devices exist. It is imprudent to spend any considerable time or money in inventing an article at the time the inventor finds out the exact state of condition of the art. To avoid disappointment, Messrs. Marion & Marion advise a search, which costs only a few dollars.

After finding that there is an open field for the article, the inventor requires to satisfy himself that his device is operative and of utility. This requires an actual test, as theoretical may fail in practical application. Having decided himself, no matter how much he may think the model may be, the next step—which cannot be taken too soon—is to make an application for patent protection.

## GOVERNMENT PROTECTION.

THIS "Patent" is simply an agreement between the inventor and the Government, which the latter receives from the discovery, guarantees to the inventor or discoverer the exclusive manufacture and sale for a limited time. It must be remembered though, that the Inventor is protected only so far as his claims are admitted now and useful by the Government, and these claims should be prepared, submitted and prosecuted only by expert and experienced patent attorneys. Every valuable device is liable to infringement and attacked in court, and the more valuable the more likely that efforts will be made to find flaws in the patent papers.

## Rossland Ore

### Shipments

Output to Date Within a Few Tons of Aggregate of 1901.

The Week's Production Runs to Nearly Eight Thousand Tons.

Rossland, Oct. 25.—With this week's shipments of ore the year's aggregate tonnage to date is within a few tons of the entire output for 1901. It is therefore assumed that unless something unexpected occurs, the present year's tonnage will be fully 20,000 tons greater than that of last year, a substantial and gratifying increase.

The week's production was as follows:

Re. Ro. 3,568 tons.

Le Ro. No. 2, 504 tons.

Centre Star, 2,040 tons.

War Eagle, 2,200 tons.

Velvet, 60 tons.

Total, 7,772 tons.

Total for Year to date, 273,371 tons.

"A Hoosier citizen hasn't spoken to a human being for forty years, and all because a girl jilted him when he went to college. He's well off, though, taking the lecture platform to air his wrongs."—Louisville Plain Dealer.

**ABSOLUTE SECURITY.**  
Genuine  
**Carter's Little Liver Pills.**  
Must Bear Signature of  
*Bennet Wood*  
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.  
**CARTER'S** FOR HEADACHE,  
FOR DIZZINESS,  
FOR BELICUSNESS,  
FOR TONIC LIVER,  
FOR CONSTIPATION,  
FOR SLOW SKIN.  
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Price 10c Purely Vegetable.  
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

## ENCOURAGEMENT TO INVENTORS.

A PECULIAR feature of inventions is that a great many of the most valuable are those in which the invention is quite foreign to the inventor's daily occupation. Doctors, lawyers and preachers have invented some of our most valuable mechanical devices. Another interesting point is that inventors are found in the most unlikely places, and the fact that a man may be far from the great industrial centres is no argument against his being able to invent machinery. Mechanics are successful inventors but, as a rule, they are too busy using the machines they have to design others.

Machine makers, unless compelled by competition, do not care to make changes involving the loss of plant and tools in use.

## WARNINGS.

AFTER an invention has been patented the actual troubles begin. First of all there are unscrupulous agencies who assail the patentee with glowing propositions to sell; each one, though, requiring a cash payment. A good plan is to submit these specious propositions to a Patent Attorney and he will advise. Too high an estimate is usually placed upon inventions. The inventor must recognize that the buyer is assuming risks and that he is entitled to fair consideration.

## A LEADING FIRM.

A FEW words about the firm already referred to, Messrs. Marion & Marion:

First of all they have the literary and technical training that is essential to this profession. The members of the firm are graduates of Polytechnic School of Engineering and hold degrees of B.A.Sc. from Laval University, as well as being members of a number of leading scientific associations in Canada, the United States and Europe. This technical knowledge, supplemented by years of practical experience, eminently qualifies them to deal intelligently with any invention however scientific or practical it may be. They are assisted by Mr. G. W. Colles, a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology in Mechanical Engineering, and a Master of Applied Science of the Columbian University. This gentleman resigned his position of Engineer in the United States Patent Office to associate with Messrs. Marion & Marion. His experience acquired while in the Patent Office is invaluable to inventors.

## A VALUABLE BOOK FREE.

MESSRS. MARION & MARION have published a very attractive book of 128 pages, "The Inventor's Help," which is sent free to any who are interested in inventions. The table of contents practically covers the whole field from the conception of the idea to the final issue of patent, and advice in regard to selling or operating. Particularly valuable are the warnings and advice given to young inventors. One very interesting chapter deals with women as inventors. The part women have played in the world of invention has not been mentioned.

The relationship between a patent attorney and his clients are of the most confidential character. The attorney must advise carefully and help where possible. Attorneys having a practical knowledge can assist their clients with suggestions in design and construction.

## CANADIAN PATENTEES.

MARION & MARION have secured patents for some of the largest firms and companies in Canada and the United States, and are permitted to use their names in connection with their products. There are very few localities in Canada where they have a client, and a large measure of their success is due to the attention given to inventors living at a distance from Montreal.

To better prosecute their work they have an office at Washington and correspondents in all the principal foreign countries of the world. Mr. J. A. Marion is personally acquainted with the heads of the prominent patent offices of Europe having made an extended visit to the Continent to study the practice and operation of the patent laws in these different countries, where their clients' interests are carefully looked after.

## ASPIN GROVE CAMP.

Promising Mining District Near Nicola Lake—Copper, Gold and Silver.

J. E. Bates, a well known mining man of Aspen Grove, was in town yesterday and reports the outlook in that promising copper camp as very bright indeed. His interest is in a number of properties there and has a force of men working over 1,000 feet. Going back ten years ago, and his associates have devoted all their energies towards opening up their locations and the results have been most gratifying. On the Portland group, which they locate, and now the property of the Sunrise Company, La Societe Minerale, the Blue Canyon and Gold Run, all of these properties the production made during the past summer has established the fact, to the satisfaction of the owners, that their most sanguine hopes have not been misplaced, and that another season's work will produce a rich reward for all their exertions and outlay.

The clean-up of some of the sets on

Boulder have proved beyond a doubt the richness of the property of which Mr. J. E. Bates is the principal director, and every man in the camp feels gratified that his steadfast faith in the property, in the face of many adverse circumstances, is now certain to be realized.

Mr. W. J. Robinson, of Philadelphia, who has just returned from a six-weeks' trip to Atlin, told the Colonist that there is no doubt whatever as to the future of the camp. He points out very definitely that Atlin's output of gold last year exceeded that of Yukon, if the population of the two districts are taken into consideration—i.e., Atlin produced more gold per capita of its population than Yukon, and this season's production will greatly exceed that of 1901. Mr. Robinson looks upon Atlin as one of the greatest hydraulic mining fields in the world.

There has been no attempt to boom

any of the properties. The work of development has gone on quietly but steadily, and the indications are that within a reasonable period the camp will be a mining and smelting center.

The ore of the Aspen Grove camp, copper glance, gray copper and native copper, carrying gold and silver and sometimes associated with antimony, do not contain much iron. Some of the ores run as high as 50 per cent, and over.

On the Portland property the values, not from samples, average \$4 in gold, \$17 silver and 20 per cent, copper.

There are in the neighborhood of 700 locations in the camp, and in nearly every case assessment work is faithfully performed each year.

The proposed C. P. R. branch line from Spence's Bridge to the Boundary country passes through the camp and its construction would give impetus to the more rapid development of its resources.

There is coal to be had at Ashmol, Coldwater and Quilchena, for a smelter that may be built in the camp, and the opening up of one or more of these deposits is sure to follow the more elaborate exploitation of the mineral deposits of Aspen Grove—Kamloops Sentinel.

Two newspaper boys witnessed a performance of "Hamlet." In the last scene, after Hamlet has killed Laertes and the Queen has died of a poisoned wound, one of the boys exclaimed: "I say, Jim, what a fine old time that must have been for extra special!"

Perisoner—"Wouldn't it be better to let me tell my own story? Don't you think it would be believed?" Lawyer—"That's just the difficulty. It would carry conviction."

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—



Our soap can be found in the tub of every good housekeeper. Saves money and labor at one stroke.

But we don't claim soap as our specialty. Simply picked it out to speak of today as a specimen of the good values we are giving.

Soaps we would ask you to try.

### Fels Naptha Soap

Call and get booklet as to its many qualities. Toilet Soap, 2 bars for 25 cents.

### MOWAT & WALLACE GROCERS.

#### THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Oct. 25-8 p.m.

##### SYNOPSIS.

The distribution of barometric pressure is regular. Moderate rain has fallen along the coast from Port Simpson to the Columbia river, and the weather is cloudy and cool. The temperatures have been somewhat higher on the immediate coast, but lower inland in the plateau districts. The fall of the Rockies, rainy conditions, prevail throughout the territories and Manitoba, Winnipeg reporting a heavy fall of 0.70 inch since the morning.

##### TEMPERATURE.

	Min. Max.
Victoria	47 51
New Westminster	45 51
Kamloops	36 48
Barkerly	30 36
Port Simpson	44 62
Dawson	18 30
Culver	52 55
Winnipeg	46 62
Portland, Ore.	54 62
San Francisco	54 62

##### FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacifc time) Saturday.

Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate winds, partly cloudy and mild, with probably showers today or Monday.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, cloudy and mild, with occasional showers.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 25.

Deg. 54 Mean.....50  
5 a.m.....54  
Noon.....54  
5 p.m.....51 Highest.....54  
Lowest.....47

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.....4 miles south.  
5 p.m.....4 miles southeast.  
Average state of weather—Cloudy.  
Rain—0.36 inch.

Sunshine—24 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Deviated.....30.62

Corrected.....30.05

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....30.08

#### PERSONALS.

Hon. W. C. Wells, who left for Ottawa on official business on Friday, will probably be absent for the next few days. J. B. Taylor, of Seattle, and C. A. Brewster of Tacoma, are at the Queen's. H. E. Lewis, of Marquette, Mich., is at the Queen's.

J. M. Barnes, F. Lavey, M. McCarthy, Miss M. C. Shaw, Miss E. Donley and Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Green, of the Penitent Co., Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lyle, is at the Queen's.

Captain A. P. Yates, of Nanaimo, is registered at the Dominion.

A. C. Dumas has returned from Cape Nome, and is at the Dominion hotel, after an absence of three years. He has done well in the North and will return there in the spring.

Frank H. Denon, San Francisco, and W. W. Parlin of Vancouver, on their way to Honolulu, California, are at the Dominion.

G. H. McBride, Honolulu, is a guest of the Dominion.

The following registered at the New England yesterday: R. H. Campbell and wife of Horsley; and Mrs. Leffry of Scotland.

G. H. Hadwen, of Duncan, came over from Vancouver yesterday evening.

The following were among yesterday's arrivals at the Victoria: P. Green, Ladysmith; P. J. Pearson, Chemainus; G. Gib-



## Cornwall<sup>99</sup> Steel Ranges

retain fire over night with less fuel than any other steel range.

Put in your coal, arrange the dampers, and leave it for the night.

In the morning a strong fire responds instantly to the draughts—not tedious waits for a cooking heat.

The "CORNWALL" has many good features not found on any other steel range.

Sold everywhere.

Write for Catalogue.



McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

GLARKE & PEARSON AGENTS.

## The Progress of British Columbia

Record Mineral Output For 1902 Is Now An Assured Fact.

New Mining Districts Being Developed—Mines of Vancouver Island.

The following interview appears in a recent issue of the Financial News, London:

A good deal of attention is being paid to British Columbia at present, and it is anticipated that, if things develop satisfactorily, the colony will shortly become more attractive to British capital and enterprise than has been the case in the past. Mr. R. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

V. G. Beattie and J. H. Bastedo, of London, Eng., were passengers on the Charmer yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

H. A. Munn was a passenger from Vancouver last night.

J. Taylor Webb, of Montreal, is at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Anderson, Win, Gill, and A. McDermott, who were among the Victorians who were away from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Anderson, Win, Gill, and A. McDermott, who were among the Victorians who were away from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Anderson, Win, Gill, and A. McDermott, who were among the Victorians who were away from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Anderson, Win, Gill, and A. McDermott, who were among the Victorians who were away from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Anderson, Win, Gill, and A. McDermott, who were among the Victorians who were away from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Anderson, Win, Gill, and A. McDermott, who were among the Victorians who were away from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Anderson, Win, Gill, and A. McDermott, who were among the Victorians who were away from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Anderson, Win, Gill, and A. McDermott, who were among the Victorians who were away from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Anderson, Win, Gill, and A. McDermott, who were among the Victorians who were away from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Anderson, Win, Gill, and A. McDermott, who were among the Victorians who were away from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Anderson, Win, Gill, and A. McDermott, who were among the Victorians who were away from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Anderson, Win, Gill, and A. McDermott, who were among the Victorians who were away from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Anderson, Win, Gill, and A. McDermott, who were among the Victorians who were away from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Anderson, Win, Gill, and A. McDermott, who were among the Victorians who were away from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Anderson, Win, Gill, and A. McDermott, who were among the Victorians who were away from Vancouver on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gosnell, secretary of the Bureau of Information and Immigration, Victoria (B.C.), who is just returning from a visit to China, last night, said that mining in British Columbia yesterday evening. They registered at the British Columbia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Eldridge, Boston, Mass., are at the Eldridge.

F. Thompson and Ira M. Kalmeyer, Toronto, commercial men, are at the Drift.

# For Sale Cheap

Two fine lots just off the Craigflower Road, near the city boundary. Apply to

PEMBERTON & SON,

45 Fort Street

## Short Notice Sale An Ambitious

### AUCTION

Wednesday, Oct. 29 at 2 p.m.

At 149 View St.

Between Vancouver and Cook,

Of Valuable and Almost New

### FURNITURE

Consisting in part: Golden Oak Bureaus; Washstands, with Circular Stock Mirrors; Capital, Enamelled, and Brass Bedsteads; Woven Wire and Top Mattresses; Blankets; Bed Linen; Down and Feather Pillows; Oak Centre Table; 3 Oak Rockers; Chairs; Ladies' Oak Writing Desk; Occasional Chair; Nice Lot of Pictures; Tapestry Portières; Net Curtains; Extension Poles; Carpet Squares; Matting; Oilcloth; Silver Tea Set; China; Crockery; Cooking Utensils; Step Ladder; Book Trunk, etc.

Delivery of goods to be taken before 12 noon next day.

W. T. HARDAKER,

Auctioneer.

### AUCTION

On FRIDAY, 31st, at 2 p.m. at salesrooms, 77-79 Douglas st.,

OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN

### FURNITURE

Old Engravings, House Plants, Etc.

*Hardaker  
AUCTIONEER*

IN THE SPEECH OF THE ROAD.

It was in a railway carriage, and the decomposed persons were several commercial travelers and a staid and pompous old gentleman. Various efforts were unsuccessfully made by the "bazaar" to draw their companion into the sale.

One said to the other: "Come, sir, I know you are one of us—tell us what you are travelling for?" "Young man," answered the tormented one, glaring at the asker, "I am not a commercial traveler, but a man of pleasure, a good fellow, a good fellow, and a good fellow, and in fact a company, and the carriage is full of my samples."—Buffalo Commercial.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of "Cure" Little Liver Pills, added by C. and J. Little, Pill Makers, who not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$4,000,000

CAPITAL paid up \$2,500,000

Res. \$2,125,000

DIRECTORS

W. E. MERRITT, President; D. B. WILKIE, Vice-President.

Wm. Ramsay, Hobt. Gray, T. Sutherland Stayner, E. E. Borden, Wm. Hendrie.

Head Office, TORONTO.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

E. HAY, Assistant General Manager.

W. MOFFAT, Chief Inspector.

Branches in Ontario.

Quebec, Montreal, Rat Portage, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas, Galt, Waterloo, Niagara Falls, Ottawa.

Branch in Quebec.

Montreal.

Branches in North-West and British Columbia.

Brandon, Man. Prince Albert, Sask.

Calgary, Alta. Rostheron, Sask.

Edmonton, Alta. Revelstoke, B.C.

Fergusson, B.C. Strathcona, Alta.

Golden, B.C. Victoria, B.C.

Nelson, B.C. Victoria, B.C.

Portage la Prairie, Man. Winnipeg, Man.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Bank Limited, 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any part of Canada.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES—New York—Bank of Montreal; Bank of the Maritime Company, Chicago—First National Bank, San Francisco—Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco; Portland, Oregon, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, Seattle, Wash., Seattle National Bank.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—"Lloyds," Ltd., 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any part of Canada.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Credit Lyonnais.

Bank Sold, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

Savings Bank Department—Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.

Unpaid and other Debentures purchased.

Letters of Credit issued negotiable at Branches of Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, in Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia.

VICTORIA BRANCH:

Govt. Government & Broughton Sts.

J. S. GIBB, Acting Manager.

# A BIG THIRST

54,000,000 GALLONS  
OF WATER

ARE REQUIRED WEEKLY to quench the thirst of our Goldstream generators. This is four times as much water as is used in the city of Victoria during the same period to satisfy the wants of all its inhabitants.

From these figures you can gather some idea of the popularity of the

**ELECTRIC LIGHT**  
AND THE ENORMOUS GROWTH OF OUR BUSINESS

You can't do wrong in adding your name to our consumer's list.

**B.C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.,**

35 YATES STREET

twice in self-defence. For the Collegiate school, Marshall and Keeler at various quarters, Beyley at home, and Turner towards school, while Gidley, Vassell, and McCarter were prominent on the High school team. The tackling of Gidley is particularly worthy of mention as being much above the average of such talent displayed by any member of a junior team.

### BASEBALL.

Seattle Beats Vancouver 5 to 0.—A Hard Fought Game.

Vancouver, Oct. 25.—(Special)—The Seattle League team shut out the Vancouver team today by a score of 5 to 0. Seattle after being defeated twice were determined to retrieve themselves, and played a hard, errorless game. In spite of Seattle's putting up the best ball ever seen here, Vancouver held their own till the ninth inning, when a wild throw by the pitcher to first let a runner in that had walked to the first bag. Vancouver then went up in the air, made a bunch of errors and let in five men. Seattle had the advantage in the play, but they had a pitcher for each game, while Nicholl, who pitched today, pitched a hard game. The Vancouver's have demonstrated their eligibility for the League. Harmon for Seattle, Nick for Vancouver, and Nicholl 6. On the Seattle side S were caught out. Seattle got six hits off Harmon and Vancouver but two off Harmon.

VICTORIA ATHLETIC CLUB.

Fifteen Round Glove Contest Fixed For Next Wednesday.

J. Dallas Helmcken, the energetic president of the James Bay Athletic association, has had in mind for some time past the amalgamation of all the leading athletic organizations of British Columbia and the Pacific Coast States into one. The Victoria club would have for object the fostering of and advancement of legitimate athletic sports among the young men of the West.

With this object in view Mr. Helmcken has addressed a circular embodying his idea to the following sporting organizations:

The Spokane Amateur Athletic club, the Multnomah Athletic club at Portland, Oregon, the Brockton Point association at Vancouver, and the Seattle Athletic club, to all the Victoria clubs.

Following is the text of Mr. Helmcken's circular:

In view of the fact that the Northern Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen has proved such a success and its annual regatta is always looked forward to by rowing men as an event of the year in and around Victoria, it is felt that it would be a desirable thing if for the purpose of encouraging the practice of athletic sports, particularly field sports in the Northwest, a similar association should be formed with the clubs in view.

We may point with pardonable pride to the admirable way the North Pacific Association has managed amateur sports and the great effect it has had upon the young men of the Northwest.

Its association to the amateur clubs in view of the fact that there was no common object among rowing men, and to create interest and more rivalry the association was formed and the club was formed.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club is in a fine position in the Northwest, which is the best in the country, and the club has no common object among rowing men, and to create interest and more rivalry the association was formed and the club was formed.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

The club, forming this association, having their crews faithfully at work for the great event of the year, it has placed rowing in a very enviable position.

## Riojun Maru In Typhoons

2 p.m., Tuesday, Oct. 28th, 53 Broad St.

## AUCTION DESIRABLE FURNITURE and Crockery

Parlor, Dining, Bedroom and Kitchen  
Furnishing.

Also a large quantity of Chamber Sets;  
Stone Crocks, and a miscellaneous lot of  
new English Crockery, etc., etc.

W. JONES.  
Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

Tel. 294.

Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

Selling What Pleases

## The Big B Cigar

They'll Sell Themselves.

Telephone B-779. H. Behnson & Co.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Toronto, Canada.

\$20,000,000.00 of BUSINESS IN FORCE. THE BEST COMPANY FOR THE BEST RISKS.

Send for particulars of Latest Plans, stating age, to

H. O. McClymont

District Manager,  
76 Government Street.

## The Mystery of Success

We will tell you all about it. We are selling more Majestic Ranges than ever. Our customers tell us they are perfect cookers, fuel savers and durable. Our fall stock of air tight heaters have arrived. We intend to sell them at popular prices. To save you from being burnt to death in your bed, we have laid in stock an excellent line of Fire Guards. We are offering them at prices that will MAKE you buy. Call and see us. No trouble to show goods.

Yours in Strictly Business.

## The Man In the Chair.

By Helen Mathers, (All Rights Reserved.)

**B**LEAK and awful the man's face challenged me, with a curse, a question in its deadful eyes. The curse will tell me, for me, because the joy of living tingled in me from head to foot, and I exulted in the sun-wedged wind, in the throbbing song of a lark high up in that vivid blue sky, which is rarely seen in England save on the East coast.

I had stolen away from this great city to my Sleepy Hollow in the quiet pure content of my soul. Often it seems to me that this hollow is mine alone by right of discovery and the intense delight it gives me; yet many others wot of it, too, where it lies at the West Gate, by the sea, with only Iceland between its green self and the North Pole.

Clean and pure blows the wind from those northern regions, bringing many a whiff of sweetness from the garden flowers that bloom under the sun and life seems to make itself out under the healing breath, and worry and care to fall from you as you stand midway on the cliff and look back to the lovely Hollow in the Bay, or away to the venerable church that at a distance gives an air of dignity to a garish town beloved of Cockneys, which is as a very sunflower to the modest violet of the place I love, though they lie but a mile apart.

I had started immediately after breakfast "over the hills and far away" on a day of delicious vagabondage which would embrace Ramsgate among other places (for the sake of my beloved), her lying me home till sunset, so eager was I not to lose our sun, but, in the dead-tide of summer, was of my rejoicing in my liberty.

I was aghast, stunned almost, by one look from the eyes of a lonely man who lay flat on his back in a long invalid couch right in my path, and pushed almost to the edge of the cliff that overhung the beach below.

The tide was racing in, so there would only be blue water under the cliff, and it seemed to me a singularly careless thing that the man should be brought hither, so far alone, absolutely at the mercy of any passer-by who had but to give the light couch a little push, and bang! he would drown like a rat, or be broken in pieces on the rocks below.

Only a criminal would do it, of course, or one of those boys, born to mankind's tendencies, who take to mankind's ways, and then, as I have said, he could quite understand how wicked indeed it would be to give that little push, bringing about tremendous results, and at last find the overwhelming temptation too strong for them, the more especially as no human thing was in sight, as far as the eye might stretch.

The man, of course, was one of the poor cripples who come in their scores to the Sea Bathing Home, and you may see in him the man basking in the sun, or lay out like the cliff. Yet I had never before come on this cliff, and before his eyes met mine, involuntarily I had walked more slowly, with a sharp sense of the contrast between his lot and mine, that alast but made my joy all the keener, that he lay staring at the sky, and all his day when he turned his eyes on me, and as I have said, slow all my happiness with one glance, and plunged me for the moment into that hell of agony in which he moved and had his being.

Involuntarily I stopped, just as if a lightning blow from a poignard had arrested my heartbeats, and his eyes met mine, and I heard him, turned his eyes on me, and as I have said, slow all my happiness with one glance, and plunged me for the moment into that hell of agony in which he moved and had his being.

He lay staring at the sky, and all his day when he turned his eyes on me, and as I have said, slow all my happiness with one glance, and plunged me for the moment into that hell of agony in which he moved and had his being.

"My man can't go in and return from the nearest public house in less than twenty minutes," he said. "Five are twenty gone. He must come back to find nothing. Sometimes the cliff dips, but it will not slip for me. I am very muscular still"—he looked up at me with a pitiful defiance that brought tears to my eyes—"and he is very light, and goes like a bird. The tide is quite in now."

I answered him nothing. The tears were rolling down my cheeks, and I took the poor thin hand in both mine, and held it just as if he were my own familiar friend, and looked at him, fearing as if for very pity my heart must burst.

"So you won't do it?" he cried out in such agony as I never heard but once before, and that in a man who loved and clung to life, but had to face death at almost a moment's notice. "Your eyes can't lie, you are one of the cursedly obstinate ones—and you call yourself a good woman?" He snatched my hand and held it to his breast, and then he was like one mad to the cliff, and so to the edge of it, and looked over, then suddenly threw up his hands and uttered a loud cry, and thrined and saw me.

I stood quite still as he ran towards me, but in spite of his agitation his manner was perfectly respectful as he said:

"For you saw it, Miss—how did he get over?"

"I saw nothing," I said, quietly. "I was walking away from, not towards him. Only a minute ago I passed him there; when I looked back he had vanished."

"He couldn't have done it himself, Miss," said the man, still shaking as if in his grip. "We knew what he meant. Two precious minutes gone—there are none within sight!"

"A tramp," I said, "going towards Westgate. It is you who are inhuman for if I had pushed you over, he must have seen me, and I should probably have been hanged for murder."

"One pang," he said, indifferently, "and all over. You have doomed me to a million deaths, each more appalling than the last. Go, he cried in feverish haste, "run, you stiff, my breath with your soul philosophy, and he thrust out an arm and pushed me away so furiously that I almost fell."

"And, I once called myself a gentleman," I heard him say softly to himself as I fled, fled so far and swiftly in a mad, unreasoning terror of myself, inasmuch as I had almost done the thing that he wished, that when I looked back the tramp had come up with him and was stooping over his victim, and was shouting at him, and shouting intently. He made a sign towards me and shook his head. I seemed to

## THIS SAVAGE IS A GOOD DRESSER.



Did you ever see such a headdress as this majestic-looking gentleman is wearing? It is made of tufts of feathers, interspersed among which are a few reeds and bits of grass, and it is the crowning ornament of the Swazi warrior who is wearing it.

In Swaziland only those men who

have done most doughty deeds in war are allowed to adorn themselves in this manner, and even they must continue to do doughty deeds, since if at any time they show lack of skill or prowess a village conclave may decide to strip them of their hollow plumes.

It is not easy to obtain an authentic portrait of one of these warriors.

## BOER DELEGATES NOW VISITING CANADA



J. M. Lane.

Mrs. Lane. W. W. Moore.

R. E. Rood.

Capt. Kirkpatrick.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

The party of Boer delegates now traveling through Canada are expected to arrive in Victoria about the middle of November. They have come to the Dominion, not seeking land for immigration, but chiefly with a view of studying farming, so that they may be able to introduce improved methods of agriculture among their own people when they return to their homes.

The Boer delegates in the illustration are Mr. W. L. Joste and Mrs. Joste, Mr. J. M. Lane and Mrs.

Lane, and Mr. H. E. Rood. They are accompanied by Capt. H. J. Kirkpatrick of the South African Constabulary, who is accompanied by his wife; and the Deacon, a department of agriculture is represented by Mr. W. W. Moore, who joined the party at Quebec.

The delegates, after landing at Montreal, proceeded to the lower provinces, and in an interview at Halifax expressed themselves greatly impressed with the agricultural development of Nova Scotia, and particularly of the Annapolis valley, as they had no con-

cern for the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

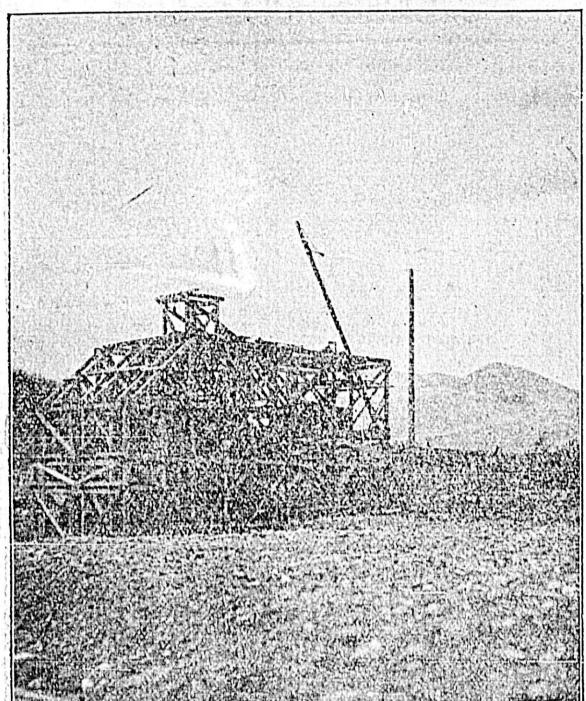
ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

Mr. Joste and Mr. Lane, fought at Paardeberg, and were taken to St. Helena, where they were held prisoners till after the war.

Mr. Rood is a Transvaaler and fought till the close of the war, the articles of peace being signed in his father's house at Pretoria.

ception of the fertility of the Maritime Provinces. They had studied closely the educational system of the province, and considered it very near perfection, and have since returned to Montreal, and are now on their way West.

# HYDRAULICING IN CARIBOO--DESCRIPTION OF BUCKET ELEVATOR



Bucket Elevator, Cariboo Gold Fields, Ltd., Showing the Plume.

The following description and accompanying illustrations of the extensive plant of the Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, from the last report of the Minister of Mines, will prove of interest, particularly to readers who are not closely in touch with the mining industry and who consequently have no idea of the gigantic task which falls to the lot of the average hydraulic mining company. The tremendous outlay in freight alone, which results from the

fact that every pound used by these miners is hauled hundreds of miles, is of itself one of the principal reasons why the development of Cariboo district has not kept pace with its importance. With the advent of a railway through this district, most of the drawbacks under which local enterprises of all kinds now labor would be removed, and this world-famous region would once again send forth such a golden river as it did forty years ago.

The full report was supplied by Mr. Bailey, the engineer in charge, and is as follows:

"The plant was designed by William Thompson & Co., consulting engineers, London, and the machinery was furnished by the Link Belt Machinery Co., of Chicago, Ill.

"The frame work of elevators, built for three lines of bucket chains, only one of which was installed this season, is a structure consisting of a series of eight stories, having a total height of 113 feet and being 37 feet in width. Over 160,000 feet of lumber were used in the construction of the work, and over 15,000 pounds of iron.

"Power for the elevators is developed from a 24-inch Pelton water-wheel, operating under a head of 456

feet. The chain of buckets has a total length of 246 feet, and is composed of 82 buckets each of 2½ cubic feet capacity.

"The water used in hydraulicizing, after passing through the hopper, flows into a settling tank, which removes the sediment. It is then wasted through the drain tunnel. The sediment, which collects in a tank, is taken out by a hydraulic lift.

"The buckets elevate the gravel to a vertical height of 112 feet, dumping it upon another grizzly, which separates all stones over two inches in size. This large gravel passes into the 'coarse gravel' compartment of the main sluice

and is carried off to the dump.

"The gravel, after passing through the two-inch grizzly, is run into the revolving screen. This screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-16-inch wire and having a ¾-inch

end into the 'fine department' of the mesh.

"The gravel is thoroughly washed in this screen by means of water jets, and then carried by a 470 feet from a perforated pipe. The coarse gravel from this screen runs into the 'coarse compartment' of the main sluice flume, while the fine material passes over a series of gold-saving tables laid with expanded iron over canvas and coconut matting,

from which it is distributed to the various flumes, chutes, etc., as required."

"The gravel, after passing through the revolving screen, 15 feet long by 6 inches in diameter, has a screen

ing surface of woven wire cloth made

of 5-1

## Kahaitz Labool-haa

The legend of the Kit-Kat-las chief's hat.

## NOTICE.

The Victoria Terminal and Sidney Rail Company will not be responsible for any materials supplied to its contractors or for any damage to the Company's property supplied on written order signed by the Manager or Secretary.

S. F. MACKENZIE,  
Manager.

1

There recently came into the possession of Mr. F. Landsberg, of Johnson street, a very fine specimen of ancient Indian scutre, in the shape of a shield, which the Kit-Kat-Las Indians lived many years ago. The reproduction of this unique specimen of aboriginal antiquities will give a good idea of the grotesque head-piece as worn by this ancient warrior. The hat has been purchased by Dr. Newcombe, and it is understood that its ultimate destination is the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago. The following is the legend of the Indians themselves:

1

There was once a tyke named Labool-haa, a very large and powerful man and chief of the Kit-Kat-Las. Now, Labool-haa had a friend and constant companion named Needzell Thadha, a much smaller man but possessing extraordinary eyes, with which he could see and hunt all day long. Together these two roamed over the continent, hunting the bear, the wolf, deer, mountain goat and mountain sheep, the latter being their favorite sport.

Upon this all the Indians had the Wolf along to watch him while he slept, and the Owl to capture game and bring it to them whenever he commanded it to do so. When Needzell Thadha caught sight of an animal he would call to the Owl, and Labool-haa would send the Owl to bring it to them, and the Owl never failed to obey, and always returned triumphant.

One time during their travels they came to a large lake, lying at the foot of a very high, steep mountain. Now they wanted very much to cross over to

## FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

\$0 acres of first class fir on Cowichan Lake, averaging 3000 feet per acre (conveniently located and can be located very easily). Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

## TO RENT—WAREHOUSE.

TO LET—Warehouse on Wharf Street, 25x70, Al location, and in good condition. \$125. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

## FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Large kilm. 60 to 80 acres of land, etc., ready for occupation, buildings, tools, etc. Good terms can be arranged. Convenient to railway. Apply to J. W. Wriggsworth, or to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

## FOR SALE—RESIDENCES

W-HOUSED MODERN RESIDENCE, conveniently situated, with 40 acre of ground. One of the best locations in the city. \$10,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

## CENTRALLY LOCATED.

\$2,100—Four cottages on Cook street, all-wayed, cheap at this figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

\$2,500—Two store house, 7 rooms, nice garden and good neighborhood. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

\$3,000—Modern 7 room dwelling, in first class shape, nice garden and good neighborhood. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

\$1,400—Three cottages at this price, situated on North Street, 5 rooms each with bath, well located and always rented at a good figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

\$1,500—Six-room cottage, very central, with sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

\$2,000—7 roomed cottage with sewer connections, on car line, and close to centre of town. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

\$3,000—Five-roomed cottage, and lot 40x100' in. on car line, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

\$3,500—Corner lot and 6-roomed cottage in Spring Ridge must be sold immediately. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—Two lots in Spring Ridge, one on corner, \$350 for the two. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

\$2,500—Three lots at this price, well located for factory purposes, must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

\$1,500—Five-roomed cottage, good room, three-quarters of an acre in fruit. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

SIX LOTS—Only five minutes from the centre of the city, 40x105, all cleared and ready for building upon. Average price, \$450 each. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Two acres of ground opposite the Canteen. Open to offer. Must be sold at an early date. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

ONE ACRE IN THE NORTH END, ALL CLEARED, WELL SITUATED, OPEN TO OFFER. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

\$2,00—Good lot on Johnson street, facing south. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

\$2,00—Full sized lot on Craigflower road. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms with buildings, etc., at \$1,000. one \$3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

BOSS BAY—Nine acres, good soil and ready for building upon; fine site; commanding view of Strait; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

METCHOSHIN—A beautiful farm, excellent situation, large acreage; \$10,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

THE ARM—14 acres, cleared, waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole property in excellent condition; \$1,000 on mortgage, at 6 per cent. \$3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—One acre running through to Esquimail road, well located, \$3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

ONE ACRE IN THE NORTH END, ALL CLEARED, WELL SITUATED, OPEN TO OFFER. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

\$1,500—5/4 acres, all under cultivation, 7 roomed house, barns, etc., on 3 miles of City. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

JAMES ISLAND—Opp. Spanish one mile; 100 acres, all under cultivation, 10 cleared, balance in fruit, lots of good water; five-room house, barns, etc.; can also arrange to buy live stock, steam launch, boats, etc.; plenty of fruit trees of all kinds; \$1,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—108 acres, water frontage, etc., on 100 acres, all under cultivation; orchard of 250 trees; balance all good land, with heavy timber cut; \$3,500. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

MANY OTHER FARMS IN ALL PARTS OF THE ISLES running from Fort Street to Belcher street have just been very materially reduced, and we are now prepared to offer lots ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000. This is one of the best opportunities in the entire island. Lots at this price are a bargain. We are also offering the property near the Fountain at greatly reduced prices. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

School, Beaver Creek, Alberni.

Sold tender endorsed under for School, Beaver Creek, has been received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday the 10th September, 1902, for the erection and completion of a one-room frame school, to be built on a site and tender and contract may be seen on and after the 25th August, 1902, at the office of the Government Agent, Alberni, and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria.

Tenders not to be considered unless made upon the quoted price for the purpose, and the agreement to execute a bond appended to the form of tender is duly signed by the Contractor himself and his sureties, and the residence of the principal in the penal sum of \$500 for the faithful performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,

Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 23rd August, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following day will be further deliveries at an advanced price until a more distant date.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

1

British Machinery and Metals Control the Market.

The preponderance of British machinery and metals in the imports of these articles to Japan is shown in the last part of the British consul at Nagasaki, says that while all the cranes and machinery from the British market, with the exception of those from this country, the rates of export from the foreign countries—Germany and the United States—in the classes of machinery were insignificant.

The entire trade in metals is practically in the hands of the British producer, although Germany and Belgium have a small share, the combination of the United States, which at the time appeared to be assuming foreign importance, having entirely disappeared, except from articles in which that country has a monopoly. Of the total exports to Nagasaki last year, over 92 per cent. were British. Mr. Forster, however, says that it is to be regretted that the British producer, apparently failing to grasp the importance of supplying an article of uniformly good quality and in accordance with the specifications of the purchaser. Thus, the rate of advance for the pipes that was recently placed in the United Kingdom the goods were found to arrive to be in numerous instances defective. Cooling cracks, uneven casting and rough finish were observable, and the pitch and sizes of the holes were in many cases not according to specification. As an illustration of the treacherous manner in which these pipes were manufactured, it was noticed that some of the pipes applied to the depth of the neck behind the base was 100 feet, in the other, showing that the two tiles of the pattern were dissimilar, the superiority of British manufactured pipes is generally admitted by Japanese purchasers; but the producers have only themselves to blame if, owing to such ridiculous cases as this, orders in the future are placed in other countries.

And further that the name "Claymont Mining Division" is substituted for "West Coast, Vancouver Island, Mining Division."

EDWD. GAWLIER, P.M., Minister of Mines.

The arrival of the crown grant to the property of the foreshore between Ward street and the eastern city limit has caused consternation to the shack dwellers along the front. So many futile efforts have been made by the city during the past year to dislodge them from their homes, the families living there had lost all fear of being dispossessed. Several are building the hill to the west of the smelter, and others are contemplating moving out altogether. Nelson Day.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given of the establishment of Quatsino Mining Division, Vancouver Island, under the following defined boundaries:

Quatsino Mining Division.

Commencing at Tatchu Point; thence north-easterly on the height of land separating the streams draining into Kyuquot Sound on the north from those draining into Pacific Ocean north of the drainage area of those streams emptying into the Pacific Ocean on the north-east to Cape Scott; thence on the north-east to Cape Scott; thence by Pacific Ocean, including all Coast Islands, to point of commencement.

EDWD. GAWLIER, P.M., Minister of Mines.

Department of Mines, Victoria, B. C., 22nd October, 1902.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given of the establishment of Quatsino Mining Division, Vancouver Island, under the following defined boundaries:

Quatsino Mining Division.

Commencing at Tatchu Point; thence north-easterly on the height of land separating the streams draining into Kyuquot Sound on the north from those draining into Pacific Ocean on the north-east to the point of Constance for West Coast, thence north-easterly on the height of land separating the drainage area of those streams emptying into the Pacific Ocean on the north-east to Cape Scott; thence by Pacific Ocean, including all Coast Islands, to point of commencement.

EDWD. GAWLIER, P.M., Minister of Mines.

Department of Mines, Victoria, B. C., 22nd October, 1902.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given of the establishment of Quatsino Mining Division, Vancouver Island, under the following defined boundaries:

Quatsino Mining Division.

Commencing at Tatchu Point; thence north-easterly on the height of land separating the streams draining into Kyuquot Sound on the north from those draining into Pacific Ocean on the north-east to Cape Scott; thence by Pacific Ocean, including all Coast Islands, to point of commencement.

EDWD. GAWLIER, P.M., Minister of Mines.

Department of Mines, Victoria, B. C., 22nd October, 1902.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given of the establishment of Quatsino Mining Division, Vancouver Island, under the following defined boundaries:

Quatsino Mining Division.

Commencing at Tatchu Point; thence north-easterly on the height of land separating the streams draining into Kyuquot Sound on the north from those draining into Pacific Ocean on the north-east to the point of Constance for West Coast, thence north-easterly on the height of land separating the drainage area of those streams emptying into the Pacific Ocean on the north-east to Cape Scott; thence by Pacific Ocean, including all Coast Islands, to point of commencement.

EDWD. GAWLIER, P.M., Minister of Mines.

Department of Mines, Victoria, B. C., 22nd October, 1902.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given of the establishment of Quatsino Mining Division, Vancouver Island, under the following defined boundaries:

Quatsino Mining Division.

Commencing at Tatchu Point; thence north-easterly on the height of land separating the streams draining into Kyuquot Sound on the north from those draining into Pacific Ocean on the north-east to the point of Constance for West Coast, thence north-easterly on the height of land separating the drainage area of those streams emptying into the Pacific Ocean on the north-east to Cape Scott; thence by Pacific Ocean, including all Coast Islands, to point of commencement.

EDWD. GAWLIER, P.M., Minister of Mines.

Department of Mines, Victoria, B. C., 22nd October, 1902.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given of the establishment of Quatsino Mining Division, Vancouver Island, under the following defined boundaries:

Quatsino Mining Division.

Commencing at Tatchu Point; thence north-easterly on the height of land separating the streams draining into Kyuquot Sound on the north from those draining into Pacific Ocean on the north-east to the point of Constance for West Coast, thence north-easterly on the height of land separating the drainage area of those streams emptying into the Pacific Ocean on the north-east to Cape Scott; thence by Pacific Ocean, including all Coast Islands, to point of commencement.

EDWD. GAWLIER, P.M., Minister of Mines.

Department of Mines, Victoria, B. C., 22nd October, 1902.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given of the establishment of Quatsino Mining Division, Vancouver Island, under the following defined boundaries:

Quatsino Mining Division.

Commencing at Tatchu Point; thence north-easterly on the height of land separating the streams draining into Kyuquot Sound on the north from those draining into Pacific Ocean on the north-east to the point of Constance for West Coast, thence north-easterly on the height of land separating the drainage area of those streams emptying into the Pacific Ocean on the north-east to Cape Scott; thence by Pacific Ocean, including all Coast Islands, to point of commencement.

EDWD. GAWLIER, P.M., Minister of Mines.

Department of Mines, Victoria, B. C., 22nd October, 1902.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given of the establishment of Quatsino Mining Division, Vancouver Island, under the following defined boundaries:

Quatsino Mining Division.

Commencing at Tatchu Point; thence north-easterly on the height of land separating the streams draining into Kyuquot Sound on the north from those draining into Pacific Ocean on the north-east to the point of Constance for West Coast, thence north-easterly on the height of land separating the drainage area of those streams emptying into the Pacific Ocean on the north-east to Cape Scott; thence by Pacific Ocean, including all Coast Islands, to point of commencement.

EDWD. GAWLIER, P.M., Minister of Mines.

Department of Mines, Victoria, B. C., 22nd October, 1902.

## VOICE CULTURE.

(By a Victorian.)

Musical circles are no doubt at present deeply interested in the much talked of choral festival. In view of this I have been prompted to write this letter, thinking that the present is a most appropriate time to discuss matters in regard to voice culture, and trust that it may prove interesting to some of your readers.

The question has often been raised as to whether chorus work is injurious or affects the voice, and in support of this idea many base their opinion on the effect a long rehearsal has on some voices. Such ideas are entirely wrong. They may originate by reason of the fact that so few singers use the voice correctly. Does not one hear time and again some one at a rehearsal exclaim: "Oh, how that girl sings! I cannot sing another note?" Surely when such singers as Azkani, Nordica and Melba advocate and encourage singers to take part in chorus singing, it cannot be injurious. And if one considers for a moment, he or she will recognize the fact that the little singing one is called upon to do at any practice lasting from one hour and a half to two hours is nothing in comparison with what any one singing through an opera or oratorio does.

The rules laid down by some of the best masters for correct singing are after all very simple, and even little children are easily taught and made to stand them. The first thing, of course, is to have a voice; it need not be very good or very strong. Some of the most beautiful voices have not accomplished what a less favored one has. Gladys, speaking of her voice, says: "When a child it was most vile," but there is one requirement every singer must possess, and that is accurate intonation. One must be able to sing a scale in time; cultivation will do the rest. There is only one method by which all alike may be taught. It is not the most beautiful singer always who is the best teacher. Lamperti, the great master, sent out some of his best pupils—Alceoli for one—when he himself was too old and feeble to stand up whilst teaching.

The first great principle is breath control, but how few really have this! Notice the strained look of agony on the faces of some of those who essay to sing in public. Do they sing as the birds, who sing because they love to sing? Is it not all effort from beginning to end, and do we not often sing in sympathy with the singer at the finish? Imagine the "Thank Heaven it is over" feeling of such a one.

In my treatise on singing, Lamperti dwells much on the loose floating tone. This can only be got when one has perfect breath control. The throat must be open and free, the tone supported on the breath. When one has good tone there should be no other sensation but vibration; by vibration I do not mean to take you into a beautiful voice, but to prevent it, as for a doctor to perform amputations unskillfully.

An untrained singer nearly always forces up the different registers. There is a limit, and beyond that it is dangerous to pass. Clest tones should rarely be beyond E first line, treble, because they are too much forced to take them higher. Lamperti says the mezzo-soprano and soprano should always sing E, fourth space in treble, with head voice. Certainly it is the softer and more beautiful tone.

One can understand why those who sing in chorus and break these rules go home with tired and aching throats, and also why one hears so much forced and ugly frontal tones. The muffled tones cannot be held long or swelled. An untrained singer nearly always forces up the different registers. There is a limit, and beyond that it is dangerous to pass. Clest tones should rarely be beyond E first line, treble, because they are too much forced to take them higher. Lamperti says the mezzo-soprano and soprano should always sing E, fourth space in treble, with head voice. Certainly it is the softer and more beautiful tone.

One can understand why those who sing in chorus and break these rules go home with tired and aching throats, and also why one hears so much forced and ugly frontal tones. The muffled tones cannot be held long or swelled.

I think Shakespeare, the great English teacher who has lately been lecturing throughout the Eastern States, gives us a very clear definition and one that even a little child can understand (I have proved this by experience). He says: "Draw a quiet breath through the nose and let the air spread out under the arms and well round the back." At first one does not feel much movement in the back; but as these muscles get stronger there will be a distinct spreading out between the shoulder blades. Now that the breath is in, it must not be allowed to rush out

at the finish. How many of a chorus can do this? Most of them (I speak now of untrained singers) are gasping for breath before the end of the phrase, andgulp in a fresh supply anyhow. A quiet quiet breath can be taken quickly and silently. Remember always, however, to keep the chest and shoulders quiet.

Shakespeare gives us a simple rule whereby we may find the muscles used in diaphragmatic breathing, the only correct form, viz: "First clasp the hands in front and slope the arms forwards and outwards, keeping the fingers straight without moving the hands or shoulders; the bulging of the ribs will become apparent; next balance the body on one foot and touch the ground behind with the other (when tired, change the feet); now bend forward so that the body is beyond the front foot, in order by loosening the shoulders, to avoid reliance on the use of the chest raising muscles which are fixed near the points of the shoulders; then balance the body and do not stand rigidly, and avoid any tendency to overbalance or fall; now extend both arms forwards and outwards, keeping the elbows in, the palms of the hands upwards, the thumbs in a line with the fingers, as though in the act of imploring. This position slightly twists the muscles under the shoulder blades, and shows us while drawing in the breath whether we are using the important back muscles.

"By noticing how a phrase is finished we can tell whether it has been sung in the correct way (I am still quoting from Shakespeare), with open throat and right breath control. The possession of this is the secret of the calm which is observed only in the greatest artists, and has its equivalent in a right use of the bow in violin playing and touch in piano playing."

In this letter I have dealt with breathing only. Much more is necessary for the finished singer; but of this fact a singer may be certain—when he or she has mastered breath control, all the rest comes easily.

The more natural we sing, the greater the use of the breath control, and once acquired, one thing only can affect it, and that is nervousness caused by bodily weakness. Good health is absolutely essential to enable one to sing well, otherwise the result is poor work and no credit by the public; experience teaches this.

A perfect tone seems to flutter in the mouth when one expects it.

A strong voice may gain hammering at chorus, operatic, etc., music for a long time, using wrong methods and yet winning applause, but the end will come. Why is it so many really good voices have lost the bloom, and are utterly ruined before the owner has reached the prime of life? Is it not because the voice has been strained and forced out of its natural range, and through want of breath control, the singer has been compelled to do work never intended for it?

When I hear of what pupils have suffered at the hands of so-called vocal teachers, I cannot help feeling that a teacher should be compelled to pass an examination to prove his or her ability to enter the profession. It should be considered just as serious an offence to take a young girl into a room and maltreat it, as for a doctor to perform an operation unskillfully.

A fair criticism is what we all need, and it should only spur us on to greater efforts. That beautiful song by Fram Allisitton, "Ch for a burst of song," is well worth reading or studying.

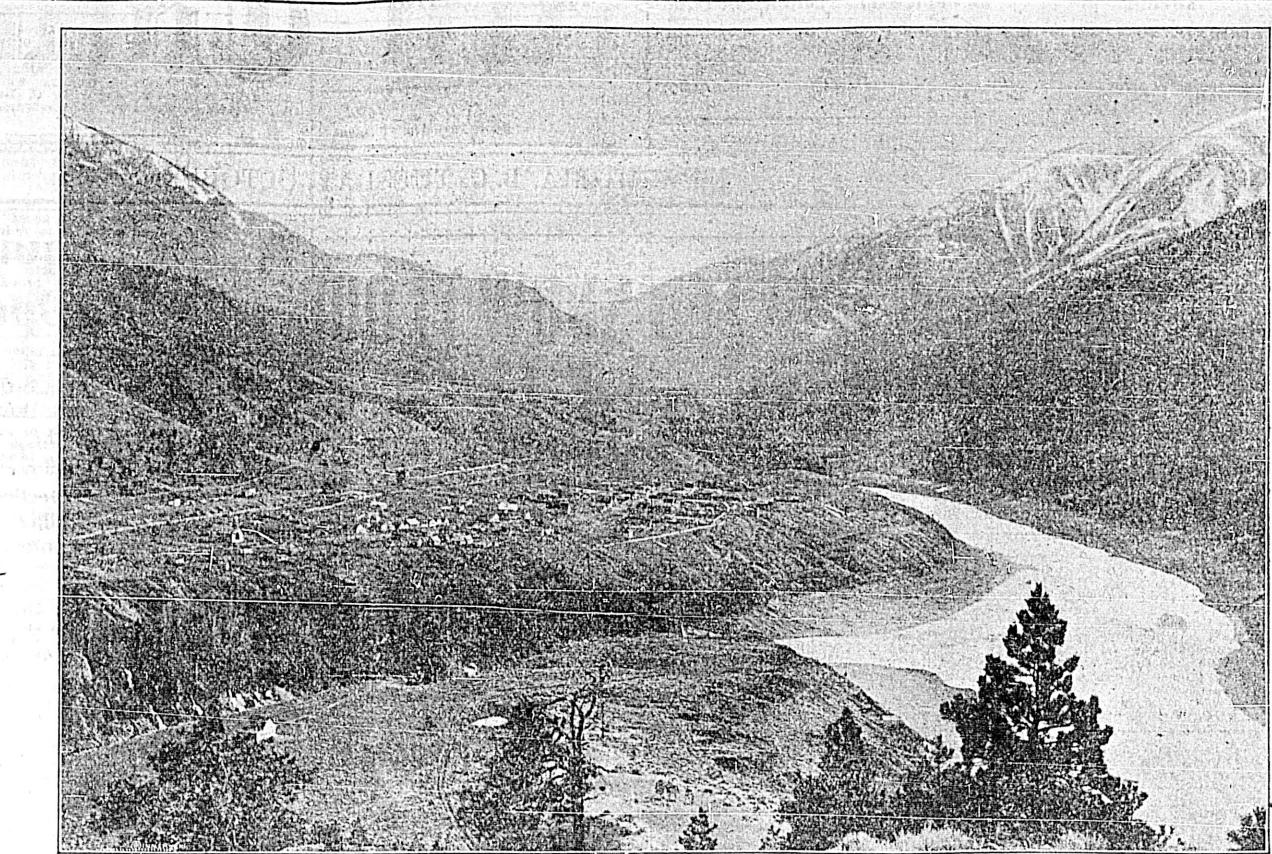
"Oh for a burst of song,  
Exultant and strong,  
One gush of music billowy might  
To bear my soul away."

FRANCE BOYCOTTS BRITAIN.

Methods of Trade Pursued by the Former in the Congo.

The British houses trading in the French Congo territory have been compelled, Reuter's Liverpool representative learns, to telegraph to their agents there to stop trading altogether. This has been brought about by the remarkable restrictions which have been placed on them. Altho' Liverpool houses trading in the territory have been fined heavily for buying produce from the natives, though such transactions have been condoned by the same firms in the same period for about half a century.

The latest fine reported is the most extraordinary of the kind, in that the Liverpool firm of Halton & Co. have been mulcted in a penalty of over 20,000 francs for having paid to the natives for their produce higher prices



LYTTON B.C.—JUNCTION OF THE THOMPSON AND FRAZER RIVERS.

## TANGLED LINES

(Arthur E. McFarlane in Outing.)

THAT day we had taken dinner "down the river." Matt had swung the tea-pail in the shade of a clump of balsam cedar, ourselves in the high cool shade of the "big woods." And there, well aware of the all-surrounding lines, we had eaten half of our morning's "take" of bass, and were now in the after-dinner period of torpid luxuriant rumination.

The hour invoked tobacco, and Gunn and the major, wallowing like beasts of the field on a thick, springy bed of the mossy forest floor, were soon in their nests, deep into the cold, spicy young leaves, and gruntingly emitting huge blue clouds that choked all mauling mosquitoes for yards around us. Our old guide and host, however, took his siesta with more of the dignity of the higher man. What called for large, full pipes with us called for a gently argumentative excursion into philosophy. "And, sure enough, next week in they come. And with them came Miss Mamie, too. For she was an out-door, manly sort of a girl in a good many ways, and she'd often gone fishin' with her dad before. In this case, I take it that she and Harrison had a pretty good understandin' that things were goin' to be settled in that particular way, and the boy was to stand by the door, so to speak—not exactly listenin' and not exactly peepin', but just there—while the momentous interview was goin' on. Anyways, she made the old gentleman bring her, and they all landed together, ready for the entanglin'. It came, too.

In those first days, when Harrison and her dad didn't go below that dam, Miss Mamie would dip down through the woods and watch them. A man never greatly concerned as to the opinion his people have of the young gal he'd set his choice on; but, with the young son, it always seems as if the man doubles in value in his eyes when his father and brothers take to him. And Miss Mamie would stand there reflectin' much, settin' the old man and the girl side by side as if they were walkin' arm in arm. As a matter of fact they might better have been batlin' their lines twenty miles apart.

"I suppose the real and underlying cause of their trouble was in Abbot's head," such regular, Simon-pure, old school style of fishin' man. He was the sort that would take it like a second profession to teach a boy to fish properly in such an honest as he'd go about gettin' the law books into a trifle. Once he got a big bite in one place, he'd want to stay right there, al-ye got that bass; and he'd rather tease and pester a fish into takin' bait than not want to ketch it alappin' with somethin' it was ravin' for. And he'd land one with sixty feet of line and a span spider with a two-pound bamboo. Oh, he had the traditions all right. He not only made a second profession but a fine art of it. And, like that painter chap up here last summer, he couldn't seem to work right if any one else was in the same quarter with him. He couldn't be left too lonesome for his taste!

"Well, Harrison, in the goodness of his heart, hadn't the first notion of leaving his old home, but he'd been compelled to keep things movin' by engagin' in entertainin' conversation, which—irritatin' as a rum o' sunfish, as it was to any true fishin' man—was ten time so in this case, because the young feller couldn't help showin' that, let alone recuin' any proper respect for the greatest sport o' earth, his mind wasn't even on it. But he'd said somethin' else, and somethin' more, than all else maddenin' to the old man. For it went without sayin' that, as he fished with unnothin' art and science and in all ways accordin' to Hoyie, he had the very natural feelin' that his catfish ought to bear daily witness onto that. But, bury me, if day witness day young Harrison didn't bear him out ev'ry two to one in number or two pounds to one in heft."

"Yes, sir, it was so. I'm no backer of the 'one-in-the-boot' boy with the maniac rod and the heat pin. I bet my money on the city feller with the thirty dollar rod and the six tackle every time. But this here old Abbot was just as app'lyin' one of them runs of bad luck that, when they come, stick to yer like a cold in March. Now, I reckon canace couldn't take sides agin' a saint mor'n three times in succession without gettin' him down on the raw. And, as I told you, the temper o' Wilson M. Abbot wasn't alway's saintly. Therefore about the fourth time he'd had to fish beside young Harrison all day, and then show ered to creel with him when they came home to us at night, he was in a pretty good condition to sour cream. And whatmadrake him, got him forty times worse than he'd had to go to chance to let loose his feelin's. For Harrison had brought him up here and was actin' as his gal do with a generosity that it was no skin off his nose.

"Now as I got the story—and when I saw and heard myself and what came to me through the women, I reckon I got it pretty near entire—the young fellow wasn't by any means as in hope position with the old gentleman as he was with the girl. To be adverse to him, just from the general point o' view of fathin' with him, he showed himself none too cordial and, sayin' agin'—though he wasn't what you would call hostile, exactly. But he had a nasty bad temper and an X-ray way of lookin' at a young man that was calculated to make him cantous. And Harrison felt the need of layin' a good many pence offernin' on his altar before goin' to the minister o' Miss Mamie.

"Now, as I told you, old Abbot was a fishin' man, too—and of the fishin'est sort. Under his shelf of his law library that he used the most he'd hung his cabinet of flies. And he'd own him, he'd taken back his eighty-pound 'coffin' o' lunges and bass with the rest of them. And some of them fish had gone to the old lawyer chap Harrison had picked out for a father-in-law—Abbot, Wilson A. Abbot, his name was. And it was really with him, and not with his daughter, Miss Mamie, that Harrison became entangled.

"Now as I got the story—and when I saw and heard myself and what came to me through the women, I reckon I got it pretty near entire—the young fellow wasn't by any means as in hope position with the old gentleman as he was with the girl. To be adverse to him, just from the general point o' view of fathin' with him, he showed himself none too cordial and, sayin' agin'—though he wasn't what you would call hostile, exactly. But he had a nasty bad temper and an X-ray way of lookin' at a young man that was calculated to make him cantous. And Harrison felt the need of layin' a good many pence offernin' on his altar before goin' to the minister o' Miss Mamie.

"Now as I told you, old Abbot was a fishin' man, too—and of the fishin'est sort. Under his shelf of his law library that he used the most he'd hung his cabinet of flies. And he'd own him, he'd taken back his eighty-pound 'coffin' o' lunges and bass with the rest of them. And some of them fish had gone to the old lawyer chap Harrison had picked out for a father-in-law—Abbot, Wilson A. Abbot, his name was. And it was really with him, and not with his daughter, Miss Mamie, that Harrison became entangled.

self, that he never used the one without scratchin' to use the other. That bein' so, showin' an old hound a dead man's glove couldn't start it movin' any quicker than them. And the stinkin' stinkin' hundredweight more than that Harrison's crowd had brought back with them—startin' him hankerin' for the place where they'd been ketched. Well, right there the young feller say his openin', and he jumped strait in. He'd had his holidays, but if Mr. Abbot would like to try a fortnight up on the river, he'd be only too glad to strike north again along with him and show him the ropes.

"And, sure enough, next week in they came. And with them came Miss Mamie, too. For she was an out-door, manly sort of a girl in a good many ways, and she'd often gone fishin' with her dad before. In this case, I take it that she and Harrison had a pretty good understandin' that things were goin' to be settled in that particular way, and the boy was to stand by the door, so to speak—not exactly listenin' and not exactly peepin', but just there—while the momentous interview was goin' on. Anyways, she made the old gentleman bring her, and they all landed together, ready for the entanglin'. It came, too.

In those first days, when Harrison and her dad didn't go below that dam, Miss Mamie would dip down through the woods and watch them. A man never greatly concerned as to the opinion his people have of the young gal he'd set his choice on; but, with the young son, it always seems as if the man doubles in value in his eyes when his father and brothers take to him. And Miss Mamie would stand there reflectin' much, settin' the old man and the girl side by side as if they were walkin' arm in arm. As a matter of fact they might better have been batlin' their lines twenty miles apart.

"I suppose the real and underlying cause of their trouble was in Abbot's head," such regular, Simon-pure, old school style of fishin' man. He was the sort that would take it like a second profession to teach a boy to fish properly in such an honest as he'd go about gettin' the law books into a trifle. Once he got a big bite in one place, he'd want to stay right there, al-ye got that bass; and he'd rather tease and pester a fish into takin' bait than not want to ketch it alappin' with somethin' it was ravin' for. And he'd land one with sixty feet of line and a span spider with a two-pound bamboo. Oh, he had the traditions all right. He not only made a second profession but a fine art of it. And, like that painter chap up here last summer, he couldn't seem to work right if any one else was in the same quarter with him. He couldn't be left too lonesome for his taste!

"Well, Harrison, in the goodness of his heart, hadn't the first notion of leaving his old home, but he'd been compelled to keep things movin' by engagin' in entertainin' conversation, which—irritatin' as a rum o' sunfish, as it was to any true fishin' man—was ten time so in this case, because the young feller couldn't help showin' that, let alone recuin' any proper respect for the greatest sport o' earth, his mind wasn't even on it. But he'd said somethin' else, and somethin' more, than all else maddenin' to the old man. For it went without sayin' that, as he fished with unnothin' art and science and in all ways accordin' to Hoyie, he had the very natural feelin' that his catfish ought to bear daily witness onto that. But, bury me, if day witness day young Harrison didn't bear him out ev'ry two to one in number or two pounds to one in heft."

"Yes, sir, it was so. I'm no backer of the 'one-in-the-boot' boy with the maniac rod and the heat pin. I bet my money on the city feller with the thirty dollar rod and the six tackle every time. But this here old Abbot was just as app'lyin' one of them runs of bad luck that, when they come, stick to yer like a cold in March. Now, I reckon canace couldn't take sides agin' a saint mor'n three times in succession without gettin' him down on the raw. And, as I told you, the temper o' Wilson M. Abbot wasn't alway's saintly. Therefore about the fourth time he'd had to fish beside young Harrison all day, and then show ered to creel with him when they came home to us at night, he was in a pretty good condition to sour cream. And whatmadrake him, got him forty times worse than he'd had to go to chance to let loose his feelin's. For Harrison had brought him up here and was actin' as his gal do with a generosity that it was no skin off his nose.

"Now as I got the story—and when I saw and heard myself and what came to me through the women, I reckon I got it pretty near entire—the young fellow wasn't by any means as in hope position with the old gentleman as he was with the girl. To be adverse to him, just from the general point o' view of fathin' with him, he showed himself none too cordial and, sayin' agin'—though he wasn't what you would call hostile, exactly. But he had a nasty bad temper and an X-ray way of lookin' at a young man that was calculated to make him cantous. And Harrison felt the need of layin' a good many pence offernin' on his altar before goin' to the minister o' Miss Mamie.

"Now as I told you, old Abbot was just as app'lyin' one of them runs of bad luck that, when they come, stick to yer like a cold in March. Now, I reckon canace couldn't take sides agin' a saint mor'n three times in succession without gettin' him down on the raw. And, as I told you, the temper o' Wilson M. Abbot wasn't alway's saintly. Therefore about the fourth time he'd had to fish beside young Harrison all day, and then show ered to creel with him when they came home to us at night, he was in a pretty good condition to sour cream. And whatmadrake him, got him forty times worse than he'd had to go to chance to let loose his feelin's. For Harrison had brought him up here and was actin' as his gal do with a generosity that it was no skin off his nose.

"Now as I got the story—and when I saw and heard myself and what came to me through the women, I reckon I got it pretty near entire—the young fellow wasn't by any means as in hope position with the old gentleman as he was with the girl. To be adverse to him, just from the general point o' view of fathin' with him, he showed himself none too cordial and, sayin' agin'—though he wasn't what you would call hostile, exactly. But he had a nasty bad temper and an X-ray way of lookin' at a young man that was calculated to make him cantous. And Harrison felt the need of layin' a good many pence offernin' on his altar before goin' to the minister o' Miss Mamie.

"Now as I told you, old Abbot was just as app'lyin' one of them runs of bad luck that, when they come, stick to yer like a cold in March. Now, I reckon canace couldn't take sides agin' a saint mor'n three times in succession without gettin' him down on the raw. And, as I told you, the temper o' Wilson M. Abbot wasn't alway's saintly. Therefore about the fourth time he'd had to fish beside young Harrison all day, and then show ered to creel with him when they came home to us at night, he was in a pretty good condition to sour cream. And whatmadrake him, got him forty times worse than he'd had to go to chance to let loose his feelin's. For Harrison had brought him up here and was actin' as his gal do with a generosity that it was no skin off his nose.

"Now as I got the story—and when I saw and heard myself and what came to me through the women, I reckon I got it pretty near entire—the young fellow wasn't by any means as in hope position with the old gentleman as he was with the girl. To be adverse to him, just from the general point o' view of fathin' with him, he showed himself none too cordial and, sayin' agin'—though he wasn't what you would call hostile, exactly. But he had a nasty bad temper and an X-ray way of lookin' at a young man that was calculated to make him cantous. And Harrison felt the need of layin' a good many pence offernin' on his altar before goin' to the minister o' Miss Mamie.

"Now as I told you, old Abbot was just as app'lyin' one of them runs of bad luck that, when they come, stick to yer like a cold in March. Now, I reckon canace couldn't take sides agin' a saint mor'n three times in succession without gettin' him down on the raw. And, as I told you, the temper o' Wilson M. Abbot wasn't alway's saintly. Therefore about the fourth time he'd had to fish beside young Harrison all day, and then show ered to creel with him when they came home to us at night, he was in a pretty good condition to sour cream. And whatmadrake him, got him forty times worse than he'd had to go to chance to let loose his feelin's. For Harrison had brought him up here and was actin' as his gal do with a generosity that it was no skin off his nose.

"Now as I got the